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[183]

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[A.P.B.]

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SHANGHAI SCENES AND PREPARATIONS.

THE SETTLEMENTS' DEFENCES.

NEARLY 1,000 MEN OF MANY
NATIONALITIES.

BARBED WIRE, TRENCH AND
SANDBAG BOUNDARY.

A tour of the boundaries of the International Settlement, where are found the outposts of Shanghai's defenders, now numbering 11,000 British, 1,630 Japanese marines and sailors, 1,434 U.S. Marines, 200 Italians, between 100 to 120 Dutch, 100 Spanish, 90 Portuguese, and about 1,200 Shanghai Volunteer Corps, would make any resident in the Settlement breathe more easily, writes Louis B. Wilson in the *North China Daily News*. It would convince him among other things of the enormous amount of efficient organization which has been in progress, and that the patrols of all nationalities "keep smiling."

Apparently they keep smiling even in the face of great odds, such as a teaming Shanghai drizzle, which bleakness was perpetuated upon the city on Thursday. At that time straw mat-sheds, comprising billets throughout the district areas, and tin helmets were dripping in discouraging rivulets. Patrols, according to the route were ready with an answer, but it was soon evident that the work of collecting any first hand data regarding actual numbers and additional outposts was out of the question, so thoroughly had the intricate areas of the Settlement yielded to the efficiency of the military.

The American Marines.

Actually, the U.S. Marines, of whom there are three battalions, all known as the Fourth Regiment, are stationed for the most part in Yangtzepoo. Two battalions (approximately 450 men each) are there and one in the western district. Their area extends from the Settlement Boundary Line on the east to Dalny Road.

Western regional Headquarters for the American Marines are situated at 95, Sinza Road, where the battalion's activities are centralized. The region under patrol in the western district has for its boundaries the Settlement line on the west and Mohawk and Thoburn Road on the east.

Italians, Dutch, Spaniards.

Italians numbering about 100 in their landing party are stationed along Dixwell Road to Dalny Road and have their headquarters in the S.M.C. workshops in Chaufoong Road.

The section forming a long narrow strip from Hochoow Creek along Kings Road to Avenue Edward VII, and back along Szechuen Road to the Creek is under the patrol of the 100-120 Dutch sailors and marines off the cruiser *Sumatra*.

In front of this strip of territory is the Spanish landing party numbering 100 out of the 340 members of the *Blas de Lezo* and three or four officers. Sandbags, embankments and a healthy looking Lewis gun planted in full view of the Garden Bridge have already given the Shanghai public an inkling about their line of patrol, which extends along the Bund as far as Avenue Edward VII, barbed wire barricade. Both the Spanish and Dutch landing parties come under the heading of the Internal Defense area in the Central district which is being adequately patrolled by units of the S.V.C.

The Japanese Guard.

The Japanese landing party, one of the largest, comprises five battalions, off the three cruisers *Tenryu*, *Tone* and *Senden*, and off four destroyers. There are 14 Japanese vessels, being gunboats now stationed in these waters. North of Wayside and Yangtzepoo makes up the district patrolled by the business-like Japanese marines and sailors. Hongkew Park district is entirely under their vigilance, and barricades around all alleyways leading to and from Chinese territory have Japanese pickets stationed there.

The reason for extensive Japanese protection in this district lies in the large number of Japanese residing thereabout. When the warning was first issued early in the week, about 1,300 Japanese left the district and sought refuge inside the Settlement, there being quarters provided for those who could not go to homes of friends in the Japanese Public School. It was established on Thursday, however, that 70 per cent of this number had returned to their residences in Paoshan.

Portuguese Activity.

The Portuguese Sector in the Hongkew district. When the troubles first began on Monday, about 90 men, sailors and a party of infantry, with two marine officers in charge, were landed off the cruiser *República*. Their headquarters were set up in the Club Lusitano, at 32, North Szechuen Road. Patrol district for the Portuguese extends along Woosung, Haining, Kashing and Yaloo Roads.

The Portuguese Women's Club, quick to recognize the needs of the landing party have lost no time in providing hot coffee and sandwiches, and a few other comforts such as cigarettes for the men from that time on.

"WELCOME TO THE SOUTHERN FORCES."

MASS MEETING IN CHAPEL.

REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENTS

A Shanghai paper gives the following account of a Chinese demonstration held on March 23rd in Chapel to "welcome" the occupation of Shanghai by the Nationalist forces. No less than 500,000 people are said to have been present and the fare offered was of the purest revolutionary brand.

Our Contemporary states:—

According to the *Minkuopao* at 1 p.m. Wednesday, March 23rd, the Shanghai residents held a mass meeting on a piece of vacant ground in Chapel, to welcome the anti-Northern Expeditionary Forces and to support the District Government. There were present over 500,000 persons representing over 1,000 public bodies. Flags of a white sun on a blue sky were displayed everywhere in Chapel.

From 9 a.m. the people began to arrive at the meeting place, and many persons who came from Nantao were stopped by the Settlement authorities.

The Shanghai District Kuomintang Party had prepared 500,000 copies of circulars and 20,500 copies of *Kui Min Daily News* for distribution at the meeting, but as they were being conveyed in a motor car through the Settlement they were seized by the British police, who also arrested four men who were in charge of printed matter.

Slogans.

The following slogans were cried out for the benefit of the assembly:

"Success to the Labourers' Revolution!"

"Let the revolutionists and the labourers get united!"

"Let the Revolutionary Army be united with the people!"

"Uproot all the reactionary forces!"

"Support the Nationalist Government!"

"Support the Shanghai Provisional Revolutionary Government!"

"Support the Shanghai-General Labour Union!"

"Abolish all superfluous taxes!"

"Let all farmers, labourers, merchants, nationalists and soldiers be united!"

"Restore the Foreign Settlements!"

"Overthrow the militarists!"

Eloquence!

The following are typical examples of the speeches delivered:—

Loong Dah doo, the representative of the Shanghai General Labour Union: "We have now secured our freedom and we must preserve it with our blood; it has been obtained at the cost of much blood given by labourers. All our farmers, soldiers, and merchants should get united and support the Revolutionary Government!"

Kao Lor Pah, of the Provincial Kuomintang party: "The District Revolutionary Government has been formally established as a result of the revolution of the people and the struggle of the people. We should do our utmost to support this Government, which has been established at the cost of much bloodshed. The people of Shanghai have now secured their freedom, and we must help people in other places who have not yet secured their freedom. Let the people unite in order to bring about the emancipation of the Chinese people! Let all join the Kuomintang party—the party which is working for the welfare of the people!"

Wong Shui Li, of the District Kuomintang party: "The Shanghai people desire to help the Revolutionary Government. Let us welcome the Anti-Northern Expeditionary Force! Let us support the Chinese Kuomintang party! Let us all get united! The revolutionary army has conquered their enemies (cries of "Long Live Liu Hwa!") We must support the Revolutionary Government in Shanghai and overthrow the reactionary forces."

Resolutions.

The following seven resolutions were then passed:—

1. That all anti-revolutionary activities be eradicated.

2. That the Nationalist Government be requested to restore the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai immediately.

3. That the Revolutionary District Government be requested to warn the Settlement authorities to release those persons arrested in connection with revolutionary activities.

4. That the District Government be requested to enforce the demands made by labourers and other people in various walks of life.

5. That the District Kuomintang party and the Shanghai General Labour Union establish an office to arrange a service in memory of those who have lost their lives.

6. That a monument be erected to the memory of the martyrs.

7. That the property of all anti-revolutionists be confiscated.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE IN CHAPEL.

INCIDENT POSSIBLE AT ANY TIME.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST'S VISIT.

Although there is little open demonstration against foreigners the crowds in Chapel are seething with excitement, says a writer in the *North China Daily News*. The atmosphere is tense and the opinion of a representative of this journal who walked through towards North Station, is that it is unwise, if not actually dangerous, for foreigners, to go beyond the Settlement boundaries.

The article continues:—

Our representative, who was accompanied by two friends, left his car in the Settlement at the North Szechuen Road Extension outpost, passed the British soldiers and took two rickshas. While in this road there was little to show that they had entered Chinese territory. Groups of Japanese sailors were scattered about; most of the shops were open and ricksha coolies had the same ingratiating grin and smattering of "twenty-cents, Mister" English that is such an inevitable part of the Settlement.

A Marked Change.

The rickshas were stopped by Cantonese outposts while soldiers very naturally and legitimately searched for arms. Our representative was tapped everywhere except in the vicinity of his hip pocket, the natural place where a foreigner carries a revolver.

However, as he was unarmed, it made no difference.

His ricksha was first in line and was allowed through without further bother.

A Black Gown Executed.

As our representative passed the guards a troop of soldiers grabbed a Chinese civilian dressed in a black gown and, in spite of his struggles and protests, took him away to be executed. He was dragged past our representative's ricksha, and turned and appealed for help. Probably he was one of the men who in the past few days have been snipping at foreigners from the alleyways off Szechuen Road Extension but drowning men will clutch at any straw and his look of appeal as he begged for protection from the "hated foreigner" was pitiful. The soldiers dragged him up a side street towards a building from which floated enormous silk Kuomintang flags and some time afterwards a shot rang out. "One can say no more."

The Chinese were not exactly hostile but certainly were not friendly. They had that tense spirit that needs only the proper incident to become dangerous.

"You Englishman. This Chinese country. You go back English country" was one remark leered at the party by an angry Chinese, as he jeered them off the sidewalk. No notice was taken.

Anti-Foreign Posters.

Most significant of all, however, was a lurid poster depicting foreign "Imperialism."

It portrayed a European jumping on a Chinese and about to stab him. Only one glance at the excited crowds that gathered around it showed that effect such propaganda would have on them.

Finally after talking to one or two Cantonese officers who were most cordial, the party turned back and as they entered the Settlement an aeroplane passed overhead. It was declared that it carried Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Evidence Against Southerners.

Yet even at the Settlement gates there is more damning evidence against the activities of Southern advance, by regular troops, then could be found in a day of Chapel. In the mud outside the barricades at North-Horn Road entangled in the barbed-wire itself, lies the hat of a Cantonese soldier, complete with star.

British Tommies have two more in their possession. "And yet it was only the poor fugitive Shantung men who tried to get past our barricades" one of them said cynically.

THE CURFEW HOUR.

BADGES AND BANNERS PROHIBITED.

NO UNAUTHORISED PERSONS IN UNIFORM.

The following proclamation dealing with emergency measures has been issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council:—

For the better Preservation of the Peace and Good Order of the Settlement and for the Protection of all Peaceful Residents, WARNING IS HEREBY ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL for the Foreign Settlement as follows:—

1.—Chinese Troops, Soldiers or Police of Whatever Description are not permitted to Enter or Remain in the Settlement or on Roads belonging to the Settlement.

2.—No Person unless a Consular Officer or a Member of the Naval or Military Forces landing in aid of the Civil Power or unless duly authorized by the Council for the Settlement (Continued on next Column).



THERE is no worry or anxiety in rearing baby healthfully and happily, even in a tropical climate, when Glaxo is used as Baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your Baby Glaxo, and watch the difference after a few days; see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

EXCHANGE.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 4th, 1927.

On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/9
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/0 1/16
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/1 1/16
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	2/1 3/16
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1240
Credit, at 4 months sight	1315
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	50 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	134 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	134 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	97 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand	97 1/2
On HATAYU.—	
On demand	1214
On HAIKONG.—	
On demand	1214
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	93 1/2
On BANGKOK.—	
On demand	93 1/2
Gold LAY, 100 fine, per tael	93 1/2
Bar SILVER, per oz.	93 1/2

COPRA PRODUCTION CUT BY TYPHOON.

The effect of the typhoon which hit the southern provinces of Luzon last November will be a big reduction in the production of copra in the Philippine Islands for the next two agricultural years, in spite of the fact that other provinces are expected to have larger crops this year, according to a report submitted to Dr. Stanton Youngberg, director of the Bureau of Agriculture.

The provinces affected by the last typhoon are Laguna, Tayabas, and Batangas, which together produce 2,572,000 piculs of copra yearly.

Foreign Settlement shall under any pretence whatsoever appear in the Streets or in any Public Place in Uniform or wearing any Distinctive Dress or Badge signifying membership of any particular Organization or Association.

3.—No Person shall under any pretence whatsoever carry any Flag or Banner or wear any Sash or other Device in the Streets or in any Public Place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any Foreign Language.

4.—All residents are required to remain within their houses between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

5.—Any Person contravening any of the Terms of this Warning, or interfering with the Police or other duly Authorized Officers of the Council engaged in the Maintenance of Peace and Good Order, or usurping the Authority vested in them, or otherwise Guilty of any Action whatsoever Prejudicial to Peace and Good-Order, WILL BE ARRESTED FORTHWITH.

6.—Compliance with the above regulations will be rigidly enforced.

By order,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Council Chamber.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 4TH, 1927.

H.K. Bank	1,070 sel.
Do., London	2,050 nom.
Chartered Bank	221 sel.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	233 nom.
Do.	214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	224 nom.
Set Asia Bank	208 buy, 70 sel.
Canton Insurance	263 1/2 buy.
China Underwriters	213 buy.
North China Ins.	145 nom.
Union Insurance	229 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	230 buy.
China Fire Insurance	230 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	2300 buy.
Dongasas	234 nom.
Suanboas	214 buy.
Hong Kong Tugs	110 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	330 sel.
Do. (Def.)	340 buy.
Shell Transport	256 nom.
Star Ferries	233 sel.
Waterboats	214 nom.
China Sugar	240 sel.
Malayan Sugar	231 nom.
Beanguts	214 buy.
Katana Mining Ad.	22 nom.
Langkate (combined)	22 nom.
Do. (single)	22 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	214 nom.
Shanghai Loans	7 nom.
Sauas	24 sel.
Tanah Mines	21 nom.
Ural Caspian	100 sel.
H.K. & K. Wharf	240 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	240 nom.
Hongkong	150 nom.
New Engineering	214 nom.
Shanghai Docks	214 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	230 sel.
H.K. Lands	234 nom.
Hong Kong Realty	234 buy.
H.K. Territorial	234 sel.
Hampshire Estates	214 nom.
Prince's Buildings	239 nom.
Rural Lands	214 sel.
Ewo Cotton	214, 735 nom.
Oriental	214 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	214 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (new)	214 nom.
China Rubber	214 nom.
H.K. Tramways	234 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	214 nom.
Do. (new)	234 sel.
Singapore Tractions	214 buy.
Taxis	214 sel.
Amusements	214 sel.
Chanton Ice	214 nom.
Cements (combined)	214 nom.
Do. (old)	214 nom.
Do. (new)	214 sel.
China Light (comb.)	214 sel.
Do. (old)	214 nom.
Do. (new)	214 buy.
China Providents	230 buy.
Constructions	230 nom.
Dairy Farms	214 sel.
Der A. Wings	214 nom.
H.K. Electric	249 sel.
Macao Electric	236 nom.
H.K. Bopas (old)	210 sel.
Do. (new)	235 sel.
Lans Crawfords	27 buy.
Macintochs	219 nom.
Sinceres	234 buy.
United Asbestos	220 nom.
Watsons (old)	214 nom.
Wm. Foralls	234 nom.
Telephones	238 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; as—sales nom.—nominal.	

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE
Dr. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, GOUT, NEURALGIA,
PAIN IN THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND PANCREAS,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM. DR. LECLERC'S PILLS ARE
PREPARED BY DR. LECLERC, 10, RUE DE
LA CHAPELLE, PARIS.

ANCHOR BRAND PURE MANILA ROPE.

"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

MARINE ROPE ESTABLISHED 1854 ROPES OF ALL
TRANSMISSION SIZES FOR ALL
OF PURPOSES
POWER ROPE MADE FROM
CABLE LAID PURE MANILA
HAWERS HEMP
WELL MANUFACTURED BY THE
DRILLING MOST MODERN
CABLES MACHINERY

STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
FACTORIES—MANILA, P.I.
HONG KONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3165. (A.P.S.)



The "White Horse" Inn, Canon-
gate, Edinburgh. The Original
Home of White Horse Whisky,
1742.

WHITE HORSE Scotch Whisky

WHITE HORSE DISTILLERS, LTD., GLASGOW & LONDON.

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR CLUB

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MEN WHO MARRY TO GET FOOD.

MAKING THEMSELVES ELIG- IBLE FOR POOR RELIEF.

When the Edmonton Board of Guardians were discussing the rise of 3d. in the pound in the Poor Rate, it was stated that the increasing cost of our relief was the chief reason.

Mrs. Rothwell, an Enfield Guardian, said she knew of twenty or thirty single young men who, being unemployed and unable to get relief, had married and thus became eligible for relief.

Mrs. Barnum, of Edmonton, said she had advised single young men who were unemployed to get married and so obtain relief. They had either to do this or starve.

Mr. Knight, a Hornsey member, stated that if Guardians gave such advice to single people, he would think God that Guardians were to be abolished.

Exhausted by "Dole."

Mrs. Weymar, of Tottenham, asked what single unemployed men were to do in such circumstances. She knew of one young single man who had exhausted his dole, and had no one to keep him. Officials of the Labour Exchange had called him a "nuisance" because "he was always there, and the first one every morning after a job."

She had been with him to several times, but he could not get work. She supposed it was because he looked too respectable. He always wore a clean collar and tie, and employers did not think he would be suitable for their work.

KING AND QUEEN AT VICTORIA PALACE.

Last night, at the Victoria Palace, the King and Queen were obviously enjoying themselves to the full, says a copy to hand of an English newspaper. Although the rest of the audience kept their eyes on their Majesties rather than on the stage, there was a pleasant lack of formality about the proceedings, and even a suggestion that advantage had been taken of the proximity of Buckingham Palace to the Victoria Palace and that the Royal party had merely "dropped in for an hour or two at a music hall."

This could hardly have happened in the days when the latter building was the Standard, Pimlico (with an entrance through a public house), and a monarch reigned who did not hesitate to say, "We are not amused."

VIENNA'S LEMONADE CARNIVAL.

Though there were more balls and other festivities this year during Vienna's Carnival, called "Fasching," than ever before, the general impetuosity completely altered the character of most of them.

Caterers complained that few of the guests would drink nothing but lemonade or raspberry soda, as the prices charged for wine, to cover the municipal taxes on turnover, were prohibitive, and even at the largest balls many people brought their own sandwiches. But it was also noticeable that more people danced, and the gaiety, though perhaps less uproarious, was more general than formerly.

SINGAPORE TRAM- WAY BOYCOTT.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN PEOPLE'S PARK.

FIRE HOSE TURNED ON TRUCULENT CROWD.

The boycott of the Singapore Tramways took a serious aspect in the neighbourhood of People's Park, Singapore, last Sunday night (March 27th), says the *Straits Times*. Crowds of people gathered and evinced hostility to the trolley buses, and the effective method of hose pipes was employed by the Fire Brigade who were called out to disperse them. The powerful jets of water drove the people backwards, hit stones, bottles and crockery were thrown by some with the result that some of the firemen were hurt.

Mobs gathered round the trolley buses at New Bridge Road and the service was discontinued from nine o'clock onwards.

Squads of police were held in readiness in some of the side streets nearby, and when affairs began to take a more serious turn European police officers, including the C.P.O., and a number of A.S.P.'s, came on to the scene, backed up by the presence of a fire engine from the Central Station and a number of firemen.

The fire engine was placed in position in the opposite to the Southern Hotel, and hoses were connected up in readiness to quell any further outbreak.

Hose Jets at Work.

In spite of these preparations the crowd still threatened danger, and suddenly they surrounded the trolley buses again and had to be beaten off by the police. So far from becoming quieter the crowd still persisted in its attempt to do damage and became so threatening that the fire engine had to be employed.

The shower of water directed from the hoses with considerable force compelled many to seek safety in flight. The result was that a good deal of confusion took place and the temper of the crowd ran high. Eventually a counter attack was launched by the crowd, which collected any sort of missile that hands could be laid on, and threw them at the firemen. They seized crockery from the stalls near at hand, and soon there was a scene of confusion and excitement. The road was strewn with broken pottery and other articles.

Police Charge.

The police charged, using their batons with those who were refractory, and succeeded in some measure in dispersing the mob. Some idea of the persistency of the mob can be gathered from the fact that one fireman was severely cut on one of his legs, a missile going right through the heavy leather boot.

After this comparative quiet reigned. Sikh policemen patrolled the neighbourhood and prevented crowds collecting.

A Difficult Situation.

We understand, continues our contemporary, that no arrests have been made and that quiet has been restored. Beyond the injuries mentioned above no one was hurt and the authorities are to be congratulated upon having dealt so efficiently with what was a very difficult situation.

Sikh policemen endeavoured to arrest a Chinese in People's Park but his friends attacked the constables with crockery, bottles and the like with the result that the Chinese managed to evade capture.

Heavy loss must have been sustained by Chinese stall holders in the vicinity, and this appears to be the only damage done.

The mob, therefore, succeeded only in hurting those of their own race.

It appears that eleven trolley buses were badly stoned and damaged to the extent of about \$750.

The services are being maintained to-day as usual, although the boycott continues.

A COMMUNE SET UP.

ITS OBJECT TO HAMPER MILITARY AND WRECK ORDER.

APPROVED BY HANKOW.

The organization of the municipal administration in the Chinese territory adjacent to Shanghai is becoming the most serious political problem here. A Commune, in the form of a Provisional Council, has been organized, mostly of unknown or unimportant persons, which has been recognized by the Hankow Government. The local military authorities dislike the Commune because it is dominated by the C.P. and interferes with their efforts to pacify Chapei and Nantao. The Commune is naturally being supported by the armed civilians, the counterpart of the armed pickets of Canton and Hankow.

The Provisional Government is to organize a Citizens' Convention which will nominate 22 persons to be submitted to the Hankow Government, which in turn will select 11 who are to constitute the Council for the Government of Shanghai. The purpose of the intricate process for the establishment of a municipal authority is to embarrass the military and to keep the control of all activities here in the hands of the C.P. In spite of the fact that there are many important Chinese in Chapei and Nantao, the list of names does not include any of those usually known to foreigners except Mr. Francis Zin, editor of the *China Courier*, and Miss Soumi Cheng, a French trained lawyer, has been made Chief Judge of the Shanghai District Court.

All day yesterday, March 25th disturbances took place in Chapei, where General Pei Chung Hsi has only stationed 3,000 troops. The armed civilians are still looting. The entire police organization has broken down, the old police in most instances having disappeared and the merchant volunteers being inadequate to handle the armed labourers and rowdies who infest the streets, in spite of the volunteers' most determined efforts.

The institution of the Holy Family, it is reported, has been looted, no one being left to protect it.

At West Gate, considerable trouble is developing between C.P. students and the Kiangsu Educational Association over the possession of the Association's property. Aeroplanes flew over Shanghai in the afternoon, and it was widely rumoured in Chinese circles that Comrade Borodin had come down from Hankow by aeroplane and had reached Lungshu, but this rumour must be discounted in view of the extremely unfriendly relations between General Pei Chung Hsi and Comrade Borodin.—*North China Daily News*.

1,000,000 LEPERS IN CHINA.

NEW EFFORT BY CHINESE SOCIETY.

\$20,000 NEEDED.

Of 2,000,000 lepers in the world, China is credited with having one half, or one leper out of every 400 people in this country," said the Rev. T. C. Wu, general secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, in a speech at the St. John's Club, Shanghai.

Prior to the organization of the Chinese Mission to Lepers there was very little or nothing being done by the Chinese for the matter of eradication of leprosy and relief of the lepers in this country," said Mr. Wu. "What had been done hitherto was done in a very small scale under the auspices of different missionary bodies."

Canton's Example.

With the exception of the Canton Government, which has been co-operating for some years with Christian missions in giving financial aid to maintain the work of Shoklung and Tangkun Lepers' Hospitals, and of the Fukien Provincial Government, which has been maintaining two leper villages in Foochow, the Chinese nation, as a whole, had practically done nothing to rid herself of leprosy. Hence this most dreadful disease has been allowed to increase and spread itself throughout the country until, to-day, China is estimated by von Wictor to have as many as 1,000,000 lepers!

A Medical and Christian Mission. "A group of earnest Christian men and women and socially-minded Chinese people in Shanghai, feeling their moral obligation towards their most unfortunate brethren, the lepers, got together and organized the Chinese Mission to Lepers, just one year ago, with the object of Christianizing the lepers, relieving their physical sufferings, and eradicating leprosy in China in the earliest possible time."

The Mission is now conducting a membership and financial campaign to raise \$20,000 in order to meet most urgent needs.—*North China Daily News*.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM FAR EAST PLAY.

MISS GLADYS COOPER'S TRIUMPH.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT SETTING.

Mr. Somerset Maugham, in his new play, "The Letter," at the Playhouse has written very nearly the perfect crook drama.

It jumps off without an instant of hesitation or explanation: as the curtain goes up Miss Gladys Cooper is seen to be busy firing six shots of a revolver into the body of a gentleman. As the smoke of battle dies away and the din subsides, we recognise from the Far Eastern surroundings that this is going to be a dramatization of the short story that appeared in Mr. Maugham's recent collection, "The Casanova Tree." The curtain goes down immediately, and rises immediately, and Miss Cooper is giving an explanation to her husband and some officials of exactly how and why the shooting happened. The man she has killed is a distant acquaintance, a neighbouring planter, whom she scarcely knew. He came in, found her alone, got a little drunk on her husband's whisky, and offered her violence. She thereupon despatched him. The company agree that he deserved all six cartridges.

Mr. Maugham and Miss Cooper between them have done a remarkable thing in this act. Almost the whole act is occupied with a narration of something that has happened before the curtain went up. Narrations, on the whole, are looked down on these days as being "undramatic" and to be avoided if possible. Mr. Maugham and Miss Cooper quietly demonstrated that this is nonsense by making the narration as dramatic as any actual representation of events could have been.

In the next act Miss Cooper is awaiting trial in a Singapore prison. Popular opinion holds that the trial will be a mere formality, that she is so clearly innocent that the jury will not even leave the box.

But in the meantime Miss Cooper's defending counsel has made a discovery on his own: there is an intimate letter in existence in Miss Cooper's handwriting to the murdered man, written on the day he died, bidding him with all urgency come to see her that night. If the letter is brought into Court the jury will not have as simple a task ahead of it as is supposed.

Up to this point the play has been everything that a crook-play should be. It has not sacrificed character or probability, and yet it has moved with steady speed from one dramatic climax to another. There has not been a superfluous word, nor a moment of tension unhelped.

In the third act the play falls off a little. When it comes to the point to Miss Cooper explaining what actually did happen—her first recitation has been an elaborately conceived lie—Mr. Maugham does not risk trusting to the narrative method again. This is a pity. A second version of the story, from a quite new angle, would have been a wonderful test both for himself as a dramatist and for Miss Cooper as an actress. It might have come off last night. I would rather that Miss Cooper, who was in great form, should have told the thing as a narrative. Nevertheless, "The Letter" remains one of the best crook plays there has been in London.

Mr. Leslie Faber is as good as he always is in the long part of the defending counsel. Mr. Nigel Bruce was only fairly good as the husband. Mr. George Barr did an astonishing piece of acting in the important part of the Chinese clerk. Most of the house took him for a genuine Chinese—all of them, that is, who had not seen him a few weeks ago in an equally fine impersonation of a British navy. Miss Cooper's frocks, by the by, seemed to have got surprisingly quickly to a distant Malaya plantation from the rue Royale.

DEATH WHILE DANCING.

GIRL'S COLLAPSE IN PARTNER'S ARMS.

"I've never enjoyed a dance so much as this," said Miss Ruby Irene Lambert, a Grimsby girl of 19, to her partner as the music ceased at a dance they were attending.

She joined in the clapping to demand an encore, and when the music was resumed she again began to dance, but collapsed in her partner's arms and died.

At the inquest Dr. Barryman said that her death was due to valvular disease of the heart. The girl should not have undertaken any exertion and ought not to have been dancing.

"It is a solemn and pitiful thing," said the coroner, who recorded a verdict of Death from Natural Causes, "that a bright girl, bordering on womanhood, should be struck down on a festive occasion while enjoying life to the full."

LAST TWO DAYS

of

HAROLD LLOYD

in

FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE QUEEN'S

2.30
5.15

WORLD

7.15
9.15

Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.15

CONWAY TEARLE,
DOROTHY MACKAIL,
RICARDO CORTEZ
& LON CHANEY
in
THE NEXT CORNER

2.03
to
11.15

JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
"THE FIRST AND THE LAST"

Picturised as

THE STRANGER

with

BETTY COMPSON

SUNDAY, APRIL 10

at 9.20 p.m.

CONCERT

by the

MASSED BANDS

of the

1st. BN. THE CAMERONIANS

and

1st. BN. THE MIDDLESEX REGT.

Seats: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

QUEEN'S THEATRE

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rupee, April 3rd.

Paris	124
New York	4.85
Brussels	34.63
Geneva	25.25
Amsterdam	12.14
Milan	102.85
Berlin	20.48
Stockholm	18.12
Copenhagen	18.21
Oslo	18.73
Vienna	34.53
Prague	104
Helsingfors	122.80
Madrid	27.16
Lisbon	27.16
Athens	375
Bucharest	890
Rio	5/27/32
Buenos Aires	47/17/32
Bombay	1/5/57/64
Shanghai	1/11/11
Hong Kong	1/11/11
Kobe	2/2/2
Silver (spot)	284
Silver (forward)	28

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—CINEMATOGRAPH.
Makers: Pathe Freres. Arc Lamp.
100 Volts D.C. 40 Amp. Motor Drive
to Shutter. Picture: 10 ft. by 8 ft. at
50 ft. with F-10mm. Lens. Lens:
Pathe Freres, Serie Superieure—Apply
CANTON COMMITTEE, H.M.S.
Dunlop. [228]

TWO LET—From First May, "10,
MOUNTAIN VIEW" Peak, Two
Stories, Five Rooms Three Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, Recently Repaired
Renovated. Apply DEACONS
PRINCE'S BUILDING. [227]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG
KONG WEEKLY PRESS,
January to June, 1926.

With Index, Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the HONG KONG DAILY
PRESS Office.

SITUATION IN
CANTON.PROTECTION OF
FOREIGNERS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

NO PARADES ON THE
WEST BUND.

Owing to the disturbed conditions throughout China there is, naturally, a certain amount of anxiety regarding the safety of foreigners in Kwangtung. The City of Canton is quiet on the surface, but there have been rumours of parades and hostile demonstrations which have created uneasiness. This perhaps may be partially allayed by the following communication issued by the Canton Information Bureau. It is dated April 4th and reads:

At its last meeting the Executive Provincial Government called public attention to the duty of protection of foreign nationals' life and property and issued instructions to responsible authorities to act accordingly.

A notification has been issued by the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, warning against impetuous acts.

From an authoritative source it is learned that any demonstrations or parades would not pass along the West Bund to avoid misunderstanding with foreigners.

The American Consul and Senior Consul at Canton, in acknowledging receipt of the despatch from the Nationalist Foreign Ministry of the 31st of March, respecting the measures taken by the Nationalist Government to protect the lives and property of foreigners within the territory under its control, thanked the Nationalist Government for the above-mentioned despatch had been given to the Press with a view to informing our respective nationals of the happy assurances contained in your despatch.

Canton Information Bureau.

PROPAGANDA.

[FROM A SHAMEN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 3rd.

While I am writing a procession of about 31 motor-cars, with crackers being fired, has dashed along Shaki at full speed. Notices in Chinese were scattered in all directions and I went to the Bridge over the creek and asked a passer-by to give me one. The notices were of the usual kind, comprising denunciations of the Imperialists and all the well-known slogans.

These agitators know we are well-prepared for any devilment they may try to engineer. They flock towards Shamien in great numbers and, as they have eyes, they can see that we are well able to defend ourselves from a mob. No trouble is anticipated here and in Chinese official circles there is certainly a sincere desire to prevent any untoward incident.

GREETINGS TO HANKOW.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Hankow, or "Red" faction, of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, is not without its following in Canton, although in the opinion of many the City is becoming "moderate." The other day, ten leading labour organizations in South China, including the Canton-Hong Kong Strike Committee, the Hong Kong General Chinese Labour Federation, and others, wired their greetings to the Hankow new regime, pledging their support and co-operation. Except for the comparatively few well-known "anti-Red" labour unions in Canton City, practically all the other workers' organizations are "Reds."

By a recent order of the Kuomintang Administration in the Southern Capital, the duty of piracy suppression and the trial of bandits is to be left in the hands of the General Headquarters Commanding the Troops in Kwangtung. This order is issued it is thought as a result of the recent British naval raid on Bias Bay.

A group of Chinese merchants at Nanning, Kwangsi, calling themselves the "Merchants' League of Nanning City," a branch of the Communist Party, has issued a manifesto stopping the entrance of British goods into that port. In the absence of a responsible government a group of "Red" merchants associating themselves with coolies loading ships, can easily cause serious interruption to trade.

It is reported in Kuomintang circles in Canton that the Chinese "Reds" in Mexico have advised the Mexican Government in Mexico City that the present Chinese Legation there does not represent China, and that the present negotiations for a new treaty between the two countries should be undertaken by the Mexican Government and the Chinese Nationalists of Canton, and not with the Chinese militarists of Peking.

A labour conference is to be held by the "Red" workers throughout China at Hankow on May 1st next. Canton is preparing to send a large delegation, probably one delegate for every 3,000 workers. Next to Canton, Hankow is the largest organized labour city. It claims to have 200,000 organized workers.

To let the public know what is being done by the Municipality of Canton, the Municipal Council is thinking of issuing a daily, instead of a weekly gazette. It will give in fuller detail the work accomplished by each department of the Municipality. The Canton Municipal Executive Council is now comprised of young men graduated from Western colleges and schools, some having made a special study of municipal administration.

In view of the expected "Red" and "anti-Red" struggles and the possibility of an anti-foreign outbreak the exodus of foreigners from interior towns, begun several weeks ago, has been completed; and many missionaries and others left Canton on Monday, including residents of Tungshan, Fongtsuen, and the suburbs of Canton City.

Labour unions made very little response in support of the "anti-Imperialist" demonstration arranged for yesterday and it was decided at the eleventh hour call it off. The demonstration was to have protested against the bomb which had been named as a possible date but it is generally thought that the demonstration will be quietly abandoned.

"MODERATE" UNIONS'
DEMANDS.

Serious disputes resulting in violence and bloodshed are feared in Canton and vicinity, unless the Kuomintang leaders in the city make up their minds to deal firmly with a situation which is daily becoming more and more difficult. The railway and general mechanics may, it is feared, repeat the struggle of three months ago in which lives were lost. The Canton Mechanics' Union is a very powerful organization controlling the water works, electric power, and certain section of the machine shop workers in the city, including the railway work-shops. This Union has never been pronouncedly "Red" and the extremists, as a result of much propaganda and persuasion, some months ago succeeded in alienating a section of the Union members. A fracas took place early in the New Year, in which a number of the Mechanics' Union members were killed. The Union appealed to the Kuomintang Court, but the Kuomintang was under "Red" influence, and nothing could be done. Now that the "Reds" power in Canton has waned the Union is again asking for justice on behalf of members killed three months ago. The mechanics are threatening to strike if their demands are not granted and if they come out there will be no water or electric light, and probably all railways in the district have to suspend operations.

The Mechanics' Union helped the Kuomintang to oust the mercenary troops who forcibly controlled Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his followers at one time, but amid the successes of the Kuomintang and the rise of other influences in Canton, the services of these moderate and patriotic workmen were forgotten.

AGITATED BY BRITISH
"MISDEEDS."

The recent action against the Chinese General Labour Federation in Hong Kong and the British punitive expedition against the pirates in Bias Bay are still the chief topics agitating "Red" circles in Canton.

Representatives of Hong Kong Chinese workers have been visiting Canton daily since Saturday to discuss the situation. In the meantime, reports have always been sent to Hankow.

EUGENE CHEN
SURPRISED!FOREIGN ANXIETY AT
CANTON!AMERICAN CONSUL'S FRANK
REPLY.

FULL TEXT OF LETTERS.

The British Acting Consul-General, Canton, has forwarded to us the following letter from the Canton Ministry for Foreign Affairs, signed by Mr. Eugene Chen, and the American Consul's reply as Senior Foreign Consul. In the former surprise is expressed that foreigners living in Canton should "have suddenly become alarmed without reason," and assurances are made that no anti-foreign feeling is felt; and that the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army has been specially instructed to protect foreigners.

The American Consul-General, in his reply, points out that recent events in Nanking and elsewhere and anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda have contributed to the anxiety of foreigners in Nationalist controlled territory, and further expresses a hope that the present propaganda policy will be altered.

The letters are as follow:-

Alarmed Without Reason.

Translation of circular letter to all Consular Representatives from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Canton, March 31st, 1927.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I learn that foreigners residing in Canton have suddenly become alarmed without reason fearing an anti-foreign movement, not being aware of the fact that the Nationalist Government has already issued proclamations that foreigners' lives and property must be given effective protection.

Moreover, Chinese have in the past been friendly and have had no anti-foreign sentiments and still less is there any anti-foreign movement, so that foreigners are now taking alarm in a most surprising way without reason. It would appear either that they lightly listen to rumours or that those opposed to our Government are fabricating reports from which this alarm arises.

I have therefore not only requested the Provincial Government and the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army to pay special attention to their protection but have sent urgent telegrams to all the district officials effectively to protect foreigners. I have the honour, therefore, to request, as a matter of importance, that you will notify your nationals of the above and instruct them not again to worry and become alarmed. The favour of a reply is requested.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) EUGENE CHEN,

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"The Honour to Thank You!"

Canton, April 2nd, 1927.

Honorable Chen Yu Jen,

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Canton.

Sir,—On behalf of myself and my colleagues (the Consular Representatives of Japan, France, Great Britain, Portugal, and Denmark), I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of March 31st, 1927, respecting the intention of the Nationalist Government to protect the lives and property of foreigners within the territory under its control. You refer to reports of anxiety amongst foreign residents and express surprise that there should be any uneasiness because the Chinese people have been friendly and have not in the past been any anti-foreign sentiments, not to mention an anti-foreign movement. You express the opinion that these reports are fabrications originating from sources unfriendly to your Government.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I have the honor to thank you for these assurances of the safety of the lives and property of our respective nationals. It is quite true that there has been, and still is, considerable anxiety among foreign residents. Recent events at Nanking and other ports on the Yangtze, together with the disorders in Fukien, and attacks on missionary establishments in Canton, Kweilin, Fuchow and elsewhere, have tended, not without reason, to create a feeling of grave apprehension. The extent and bitterness of anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda have also contributed to the anxiety of foreigners in the territory under the control of the Nationalist Government.

My colleagues and I feel it to be our duty to draw these facts to your attention in the hope and anticipation that in view of the determination of your Government to insure the protection of foreigners, measures will be taken to control the present propaganda movement and direct it along lines more in accord with the spirit of international good will. We venture to express the opinion that this would go a long way towards alleviating the very grave dangers now undoubtedly existing in the present situation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

C.N.C. OFFICERS.

THE REDUCTION IN WAGES.

COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

As announced yesterday the officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company decided to accept, under protest, the reduction of ten per cent. in their wages as from April 1st.

The reasons for the reduction are outlined in the following statement published by the Company in the North China Daily News. The statement was made in reply to the protest previously published by the Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Guild & Acting Secretary of the Coast Officers' Guild.

"Since July 1925 the China Navigation Company's services have been seriously and constantly disturbed and curtailed by disturbed political conditions. At the present time, all China Navigation Company steamers above Hankow have ceased running; cargoes to Swatow and Canton after complete stoppage for close on a year and a half were started again in October 1926; but the steamers have been running with reduced cargo, and at Swatow there is still a boycott preventing resumption of charter trades which form an important part of the Company's regular services. Those conditions which have affected steamers based on Shanghai have also seriously affected the Company's southern fleet based on Hong Kong.

"On September 15th, 1926, the Company circulated the foreign officers as follows:—

The Company have now carried a full scale of pay for over a year in the face of unparalleled political disturbances and dislocation of their services.

Owing to the continuance of these conditions and the prolonged boycott of British shipping at Canton and Swatow, the Company have decided with regret, and after most careful consideration, that the time has come when the reduction in pay advised in the enclosed circular must be made.

"It will apply to all members of the European staff of the Company, including those serving under Agreement at three months' notice of termination; which notice is hereby given. It is not, however, the intention that this notification shall affect their services with the Company except as regards the reduction in pay.

"The Company hope that all concerned will realize the necessity for this decision. It has been postponed for as long as possible in the hope that the political situation would improve, but the prospects continue so indefinite that further delay is not justified.

"Prior to this, the Company arranged an interview with the Shanghai and Hong Kong secretaries of the Marine Engineers' and China Coast Officers' Guilds. This was held in Shanghai on September 11th, when the position was explained and the Guild secretaries were confidentially informed as to the heavy losses sustained by the Company; they were also informed that if before January 1st, 1927, Canton and Swatow had been satisfactorily re-opened, and no other key ports such as Hankow or Shanghai had been closed, and normal trading by the Company's services had been resumed, the reduction in pay would not be put into effect on that date.

"On December 22nd, 1926, the following circular letter was issued:—

With reference to our letter dated September 15th, Canton and Swatow have since re-opened to trade, and in view of the political situation being thereby modified, the Company have decided not to put into effect the reduction of pay notified in the circular dated September 15th on January 1st.

The situation is, however, still very uncertain, and normal trading has not been resumed. It will therefore be necessary for the Company to reconsider the position in three months' time, that is on March 22nd.

"On January, 1927, trade at Hankow was entirely held up on account of political disturbances involving all the middle, upper river and Hunan services. Certain steamers were placed under requisition for essential services such as evacuation and the remainder of the Yangtze fleet was laid up. A curtailed service was started on the lower river at the end of February, but with all lower river ports except Hankow closed trade is again seriously restricted and disturbed conditions still prevent resumption of the normal schedule. The middle, upper river and Hunan services are completely suspended.

(Continued on next column.)

"With a view to informing our respective nationals of the happy assurances contained in your despatch under acknowledgment, my colleagues and I are taking the opportunity of giving this correspondence to the press.—I have the honor to be, Sir,—Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS JENKINS,
American Consul General
and Senior Consul.

THE SEAMEN'S
UNION.

THEIR LATEST DEMANDS.

THE QUESTION OF A SOCIAL
ROOM.

As is well known the Seamen's Union have been agitating for some time past that a room—described generally as a social room—should be placed at the disposal of the crew on each of the Hong Kong and Canton river steamers. Such rooms, it is understood, have recently been provided on the Tung On and the Sai On, boats operated by Chinese Companies, and it is desired that the British Companies should follow this example. As far as the British Companies are concerned the matter has been left in abeyance because there seemed to be a doubt regarding the purpose for which the room would be used. The men say they want it as a kind of club room and for rest and recreation only, but on the other hand it has been suggested that it would be used primarily for propaganda purposes and as a centre where meetings might be held. Under Government regulations such meetings would be illegal.

Last week it will be recalled the crew of the Kinkhan left the vessel in Canton at a moment's notice, just as it was due to depart, because this matter had not been decided, and the vessel had to be brought back to Hong Kong by British naval ratings. Since then the Kinkhan has gone to dock for annual overhaul, but the other steamers have been running as usual.

Yesterday, the whole subject was carefully considered by the representatives of the British Companies in Hong Kong and various proposals were formulated which will be handed to the Seamen's Union in Canton to-day.

If these proposals are not accepted there will presumably be an immediate strike affecting all the British river boats, but judging from the news received from Canton such a development is not expected. Our Chinese correspondent informs us that according to information in Chinese shipping circles in Canton the trouble will be averted.

Company's Attitude.

"The Company throughout have been anxious to maintain the standard of pay and with that object the reduction has been postponed for considerably longer than results have justified; it was only after the most careful and full consideration that the following circular letter was issued on March 22nd (which was the date stated in the Company's circular of December 22nd, 1926):—

Referring to the Company's letter, dated December 22nd, last we regret that present conditions make the reduction of 10 per cent. in pay necessary and this will be put into effect from April 1st.

"The necessity for this reduction was confirmed on March 18th, the circulars were printed on March 21st and issued on March 22nd, on which date letters were also sent to the secretaries of the two Guilds.

Serious Losses.

"The coasting vessels of the Company have not been running at full pressure. Both inward and outward cargoes and the fleet as a whole have to be considered not as a serious situation in the Yangtze area be ignored. In addition to the serious losses up to the end of last year, further heavy losses have since been incurred notwithstanding such increases in freight rates as have been made, but which cannot be effective when trade is suspended. Seven of the Company's steamers have been out of commission since June and October 1926, respectively. Others have been laid up for varying periods due to lack of employment. In view of the situation, the Company have disposed of three steamers for breaking up and two more are now being sold.

Wages of Chinese.

"The Guilds refer to the fact that the wages of the Chinese staff of the China Navigation Company have been decreased and that the Company have received further demands of increases.

"We would state that the Company give full consideration to the question of pay in all branches of the service, but different factors exist which have to be considered and dealt with according to circumstances.

"The bridges of the Company's vessels on the Yangtze run are protected with iron plates (in the case of the Upper Yangtze steamers with armour plate) and in addition arms available to passengers and ship's staff are also protected with iron plates.

The Company appreciate the difficult times now existing including the risks of piracy and indiscriminate firing on ships. They also appreciate the spirit in which these risks are met by the officers and engineers and regret the necessity for the reduction."

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

THE REORGANING OF OUR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT NECESSITATES, THE CLEARANCE OF THE EXISTING STOCK OF "FURNITURE MODELS," COMPRISING

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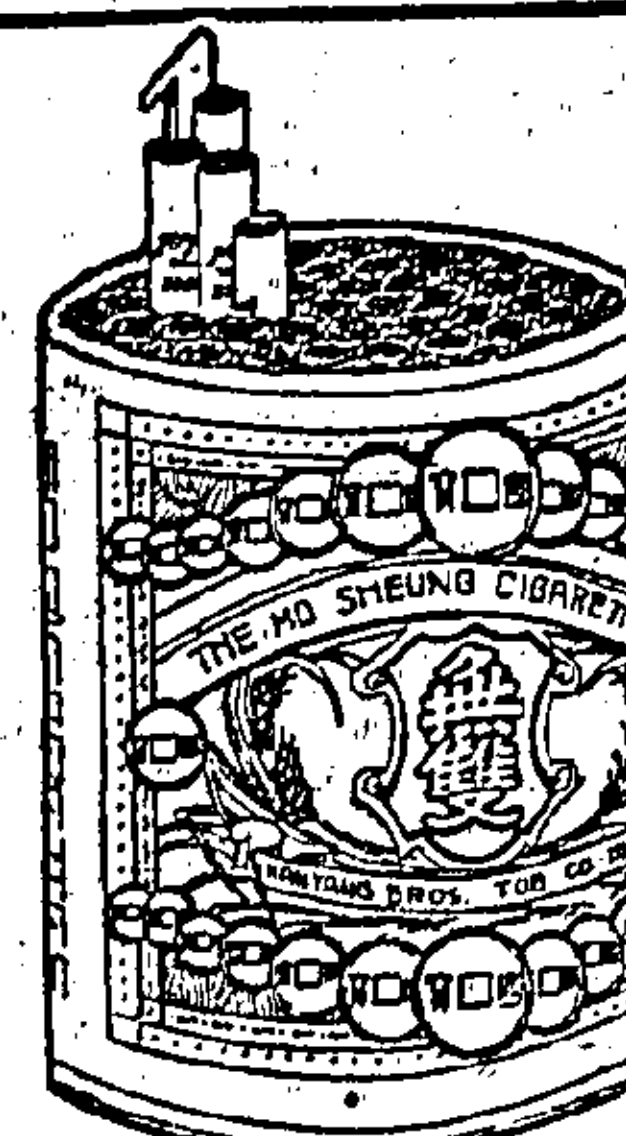
They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers

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The New Motor-Vessel
"REMO"
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Taking Through Passengers to LONDON.

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SAILING ON OR ABOUT 20th APRIL, 1927

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SANDAKAN, SEBASTIANS, BALIK PAPAN, NAURU & RABAU.

For Freight and Particulars Apply to—
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THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Goods, at present in No. 50 Godown of the above named Company at Kowloon, in the Name of the THE CANADA TRADING CO., will be disposed of unless taken Delivery of on or before the 14th INSTANT.

Lot 99372-10 BARRIS NEUTRAL SPIRITS, 1924.
Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1927. [4770]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9th at 3.15 P.M.

Admission to Public Enclosure, \$1 Ladies, Free.
Admission to Subscriber's Enclosure on production of Badge only.
Subscribers can introduce Two Ladies Free, and Two Non-members at \$5 Each. Tickets obtainable from Mr. A. H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS.
SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Kowloon: 2.07. Return Fare: 1st Class, \$1.50; 2nd, 80 cents. Free Parking for Cars off the Course, \$5.00 each if parked opposite the Stand. [4768]

HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION will be held at the AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL at 5.30 P.M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6th.
All Members of the Association and other Clubs interested are Requested to Attend.

BIN WONG,
Hon. Secretary.
4744

HONG KONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "ST. GEORGE'S" BUILDING, No. 6, COVINGTON ROAD, on FRIDAY, the 8th APRIL, 1927, at 2.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 31st December, 1926, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 31st March, 1927, until FRIDAY, the 8th April, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 30th March, 1927. [4750]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRIFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 16th, and MONDAY, the 19th of APRIL 1927 (Weather Permitting) may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STALLS.
Entries will CLOSE at 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of APRIL, 1927. [4748]

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$100,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgages Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply to—
Messrs. DEACONS,
Princes Building,
Hong Kong.
4634

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and After the 4th APRIL, 1927, the Office of MESSRS. REISS, MASSEY & CO., LTD., and THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., will be at "EXCHANGE BUILDINGS," 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (4th Floor).

REISS, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1927. [4731]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM BIRD in our Firm CEASED on the 31st MARCH, 1927.

PALMER & TURNER,
Hong Kong, 1st April, 1927. [4733]

NOTICE.

A MISSION will be given in the CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL from THURSDAY, the 7th INSTANT TO WEDNESDAY, the 13th INSTANT. There will be Each Day a Special Sermon preached by the Rev. Fr. G. BYRNE, S.J., at 6 P.M., followed by Benediction.

All and especially Catholics, are Cordially invited to Attend. [4773]

G. R.

SALE OF H.M. SUBMARINE
"L.S."

TENDERS are invited up to the 25th APRIL, 1927, for the Purchase of the above named Vessel as she lies in the Basin at H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, KOWLOON.
Full Particulars of the Vessel and Conditions of Sale, and Permits to View, may be obtained on Application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. DOCKYARD, Hong Kong, and Tender Forms will be issued on Payment of a Deposit of \$200, Returnable when decision on the Tenders has been reached.
The Vessel will be on View at H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, KOWLOON, from the 21st MARCH, 1927.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. DOCKYARD, up to NOON on MONDAY, 25th APRIL, 1927. [4732]

AGENT WANTED.

AN AGENT is WANTED in Hong Kong for Celebrated Make WIRELESS PARTS and ACCESSORIES—Good Terms Offered—Apply to Box 4734, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [4734]

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UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dining Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st—Apply: PALMER & TURNER, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

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CLUB LISITANO. [4214]

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Douro. Choice Old.

specially selected, bottled and shipped by Robertson Bros. & Co., Oporto.

Very Fine Old Tawny.

specially selected, bottled and shipped by Silva & Cozens, Oporto.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.
PHONE C. 616. [50]

BIRTH.
FIELDER.—On March 31st, 1927, at St. Francis Nursing Home, Bournemouth, to Mr. and Mrs. B. E. FIELDER, a daughter, CRYSTAL LUCY. [4773]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 5th, 1927.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S PERVERSITY.

RECENT events in China have provided a sure means of testing the Labour Party in England. The position in which the leaders find themselves is unenviable. It has been made clearly apparent respecting the policy of the Government in deciding to despatch a division of picked troops for the defence of Shanghai that the Labour Party attitude of opposition was determined by a section. In this instance as in so many others in late years the leaders were unable to impose discipline in the ranks. They could not assert their authority. Every student of politics in England knows that in the councils of the Labour Party the moderate men are generally over-ruled by extremists. That was what happened on the eve of the General Strike.

Mr. RAMSEY MacDonald and other prominent Labour politicians realised the folly and wickedness of a strike designed to starve the country into submission to trade union dictation. But they merely protested in a weak and mild sort of way. They lacked the will or the courage to come out into the

open and denounce the conspiracy. And they have behaved in much the same manner regarding its situation in China. When they are weighed in the balance, and it becomes a question of putting the claims of country before party, they are found wanting.

We learn that the Labour Party's opposition to the Government's measures to protect British nationals at Shanghai has given great offence in England. Public opinion strongly supports the Government. What has been done in this instance is in conformity with our traditions. For generations it has been the invariable rule that whenever the lives of British subjects were jeopardised in foreign lands, the strong arm of Britain was stretched out to safeguard them, and, if needs be, to avenge them as has sometimes been necessary. It mattered not whether Whigs or Tories, Liberals or Conservatives were in power, the duty of the Government was always clear and plain. But not so the Labour Party, which seems infected with the virus of anti-patriotism, and is ludicrously eager to accept the point of view of the foreigner as right. We see the working of this perverted intelligence in the Labour Party's friendly regard for Soviet Russia. There are men in the party ever ready to slobber on the necks of the gang in control at Moscow. We see it again in the attitude adopted in regard to China in the Labour amendment to the address in reply to the King's Speech at the re-opening of Parliament last month. The attitude in effect is that in any dispute with any other country Great Britain is probably wrong, and that attempts at self-defence must be resisted as if they were attempts at aggression.

This kind of things disgusts decent minded people. If it is persisted in it will prove in the end to be a crippling handicap on the Labour Party's progress. What the Party must do is to rid itself of the minority who are Communists at heart and therefore anti-British. Otherwise men of character who are Englishmen first and politicians afterwards will "eschew Labour politics. Of such breed of patriots is Dr. HADEN GUEST, Labour M.P. for North Southwold. He resigned from the Labour Party on account of its attitude to the Chinese question. He is to be congratulated on his courageous decision, more especially since with the views he holds it will not be easy for him to join any other Party. He abandoned his Party allegiance on no fundamental point of economic faith, but simply because in regard to China he could not endure the attitude forced on his leaders by some of their followers and meekly accepted by them. The question at issue was simply whether or not adequate protection should be afforded for British lives and interests in China. Nobody suggested the smallest approach to a war of conquest or anything but the most strictly defensive measures.

There are other Labour M.P.'s of Dr. HADEN GUEST's temper to whom the Party's attitude is no less distasteful. What he has done has, we hear, caused these moderates men to consider their position very seriously. To such men the defence of British lives and property in China seems a simple requirement of manliness and good faith. They feel that now as in former years the national character of the British people, formed as it has been by our history, accepts it as a solemn duty to protect our own. It is common knowledge in London that the policy adopted by the Labour Party in respect to China is not that which would be preferred by the leaders of Labour in the House of Commons. Nor is it agreeable to the bulk of Labour voters in the country. We believe the result will inevitably be to alienate the sturdier-minded and more level-headed—the very persons on whose energy, resolution and judgment any party must depend for eventual success; and if the extremists continue to force their views on their colleagues they will assuredly find themselves in control of a party which was not worth capturing.

One Chinese case of small-pox and one Chinese case of diphtheria were reported on Sunday.

The Muslims will celebrate to-day the Feast of Ramadan, following the completion of the thirty days' fast. The usual service will be held at 9 a.m.

A dance in aid of the Army Chaplain's Fund is being held at the Royal Engineers' Theatre, Wellington Barracks, this evening, beginning at 8.30.

Mr. J. H. Wallace (division manager, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada), accompanied by Mrs. Wallace, left Hong Kong on Saturday by the *Macedonia*.

The annual prize distribution of the Wah Yan College is to be held this morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Queen's Theatre. Mr. Wong Kwong Tin is presiding.

After being knocked down by a hand truck in Catchick Street, Kennedy Town, a street-coolie was removed to the hospital on Sunday suffering from an injured foot.

The Radio Telegraph Service between Hong Kong and Swatow has been resumed and telegrams are now accepted under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

A coolie was sent to prison for six weeks, by Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday morning, for the theft of four jack-hammers from the godown of the Netherlands Harbour Works at North Point.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Jen Ming Loo, banker, residing at No. 46, Caine Road, to Miss Florence Y. M. Peng, residing at No. 1, King's Terrace, Kowloon.

Mrs. Z. P. dos Remedios Gomes, late of No. 6, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, who died on February 18th, 1927, left estate valued at \$10,000. Probate has been granted to Mr. F. T. Gomes.

There will be a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, at 2.30, and following the general business, welcome will be extended to the recently elected officers of the Chamber.

The stationery shop of Messrs. Der A. Wing, at Des Voeux Road Central, has been robbed of twelve numbering machines, worth \$360, according to a report made by the Manager to the police on Saturday.

A Chinese convicted for stealing twelve pounds of lead from the Tai-koo Dock was yesterday morning sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. Several months ago, the defendant served a term in gaol for stealing from the same place.

Four cases of dog-bites have been reported to the police as occurring during the week-end. The victims received treatment at the Government Civil Hospital, the dogs being removed to the observation depots at Kennedy Town and Mainaukok.

At the third annual athletic sports meeting of the Sacred Heart School, is to be held on the Hong Kong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, next Sunday, beginning at 11 a.m., Mrs. R. H. Kotewall will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors at 4 p.m.

A mission will be held in the Catholic Cathedral from Thursday to Wednesday, the 13th inst. Each day a special sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father G. Byrne, S.J., at 6 p.m., and this will be followed by Benediction. All, and Catholics especially, are cordially invited to attend.

There is no business of public interest to be brought before this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board. The only items on the agenda, with the exception of fortnightly routine business, is a minute of the President's relative to the exemption from the requirements of section 174 (4) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of No. 24, Battery Street, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 273.

Miss R. Luard, Col. W. H. McCown, Eng.-Comdr. F. W. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hast, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lawson and daughter, are among the Hong Kong passengers on the *Macedonia*, sailing for Home via Singapore.

A Reuter's telegram from Ottawa, dated April 2nd, says that Mr. Eric Charles Meeville, recently Secretary to the British Minister in Peking, is expected there and may take up the new appointment of Secretary to the Governor-General.

After three years in the Colony, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston (minister of Union Church, Kowloon) went on Home leave on Saturday, sailing on the *Macedonia*. Mr. Johnston has taken a leading part in the civic life and recreation on the mainland.

In the *London Gazette* of Feb. 18th it was notified that the King has appointed Sir Francis Arthur Aglen, K.B.E., Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The concert at Tai-koo on Wednesday, will commence at 8.30. A launch is to leave Murray Pier at 7.55 and the Police Pier at 8 p.m. Launches will also leave the Coal Wharf, Tai-koo Dockyard, after the entertainment, conveying people to Hong Kong and Kowloon. The entertainment is being given by the *Bluebell's* Concert Party.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the prohibition as regards the exchange of clubbed packages between Hong Kong and the Republic of China, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States is postponed *sine die*, but that regarding the Netherlands Indies will be enforced as from April 1st, 1927.

The sale of leasehold property by order of the Supreme Court, which was to have taken place at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon was postponed. The property in question is at Repulse Bay, and has on it a two-storied European dwelling. It contains an area of 21,315 square feet, and the annual Crown rental is \$102.

Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Swinfen Fitz-Maurice, K.C.V.O., O.B., C.M.G., of St. James's Court, S.W., was on the outbreak of the Great War Senior Naval Officer in the Yangtze, and who died at Simonstown, South Africa, on Jan. 23rd, aged 50, intestate, left unnumbered machines, worth \$360, according to a report made by the Manager to the police on Saturday.

The subject of a debate at the University Union to-night, at 8.30 between the University undergraduates and members of St. Peter's Young Men's Club is "That Undergraduates should have pride in them." A return debate will be held at St. Peter's Young Men's Club on Tuesday evening of next week, when the subject will be "That Intelligence is the Result of Environment and not heredity."

The ordinary annual general meeting of members of the Chinese Club is to be held at the Club's premises, Des Voeux Road Central, on Saturday next at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report and statement of accounts for the year 1926, and to elect officers. Immediately after this meeting there will be an extraordinary general meeting held for the election of Trustees of the Club's Building Funds.

"MACEDONIA" PASSENGERS

Among those who left for home on Saturday by the s.s. *Macedonia* were—
Mr. P. C. Potts, principal of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts (share-brokers), Mr. J. E. Anderson, of the Anderson Music Co., Ltd., Mr. G. M. Hemsworth, the traffic agent in Hong Kong for Canadian National Railways, Mr. C. F. Mendham of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Mrs. A. K. Henderson (wife of the assistant general manager, Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd.), Mr. C. W. Sellers, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Mr. H. O. Ireland of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, with Mrs. Ireland, Mr. D. B. Peat of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank. Mr. Peat, by the way, is well on the road to recovery from his accident at the Jockey Club annual race meeting when he was thrown and kicked by a pony.

"MOLLY KENNEDY."

H.M.S. "DESPATCH" CONCERT PARTY.

A REALLY GOOD SHOW.

"Molly Kennedy" is an excellent show. It is amusing from start to finish and goes with a swing. When one realises that only a month the crew of H.M.S. *Despatch* had never heard of "Molly"; that during the rehearsal period the vessel has been busily refitting, and that only three members of the cast have ever been before the foot-lights before such a finished performance is very astonishing indeed.

The triumph at yesterday evening's dress rehearsal was the beauty chorus. A "proper lot of minxes they are too, not one of whom would look out of place in the front row of a West End Revue!" "You ought to have seen them this afternoon bearing casks of rum" was the reply to an enthusiastic eulogy of their charms, from one who knew them well. In the light of a "leg show" they scored all along the line, and it makes one regret that the days of knee breeches are gone; but perhaps cask bearing exercise was responsible for the one thing which gave them away, their muscular arms.

The Libretto which was written by Captain C. P. Sparrow is in every way excellent. He has considered his cast and given them nothing beyond their powers or which would be unsympathetic to their tastes. The songs and words are amusing and the tunes carefully selected to be within the compass of untrained male voices without becoming monotonous—a factor which even Sullivan did not always consider.

It seems invidious to pick upon any of the cast for special praise, but what was perhaps most striking were the two funny men who had caught that happy mean between clowning and stiffness which few amateurs manage. Sto. Renwick and Sto. Steeles Mrs. Kennedy and King, Kantino brought the house down every time they appeared. Their complete assurance in their powers and their serio comic faces were quite in the George Robey manner. Mid. Petch, R.N., was a bashful and romantic heroine and looked most fetching in her "harem skirt" and sang particularly well in his (I mean her) final duet with hero Bobby Recc, admirably played by A. B. Hunter. "Molly Kennedy", rather a small part, was very well taken by Sto. South.

We heard a rumour that there were ferocious scenes at the rehearsal, but it was well worth it and the drilling has not had the effect of dashing their spirits; on the contrary one of the most delightful things about Molly Kennedy is the real enthusiasm displayed by every member of the cast.

"Molly Kennedy" isn't "just another ship's concert," it's a rather good show and we recommend everyone to come along and see it. Wednesday is first night.

LOCAL WEDDING.

WILKINSON—LEADBEATER.

The wedding took place on Saturday at St. John's Cathedral of Miss Ailsa Margaret Leadbeater and Mr. Raymond Guy Wilkinson, Secretary of the Hong Kong Telephone Company. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. H. Taggart, was charmingly attired in grey, with hat and shoes to match. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and maidenhair fern.

There was one bridesmaid—Miss May Leitzig. She wore a pretty dress of brown broads georgette and carried a bouquet of sweet peas.

Mrs. J. H. Taggart, matron of honour, wore a dress of pale pink chiffon with hat and shoes to match. The best man was Mr. C. G. Copley, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels.

The reception was held in the Hong Kong Hotel, and afterwards the couple left for Fanling, where they are to spend the honeymoon. The bride arrived from England on Friday per the s.s. *Malua*.

SHANGHAI'S LABOUR SITUATION.

THE OUTRAGE AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT HANKOW.

FIVE JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND FIVE SAILORS MISSING.

JAPANESE REFUSE TO WITHDRAW LANDING PARTY.

SHANGHAI LABOUR UNION CONTINUES DOMINEERING TACTICS.

COOLIES ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE U.S. STEAMER.

U.S. NAVAL GUARD MACHINE-GUN THEM.

The outrage at Hankow against the Japanese is typical of recent lawlessness at that port and elsewhere in China and is further conclusive evidence that the feeling animating the Kuomintang extremists is directed against all foreigners and is by no means exclusively anti-British.

Five Japanese civilians and five sailors were carried off by the mob during the attack, and they are still missing. It is believed that one of the latter was murdered and that his body was thrown into the river. Looting and the holding-up of Japanese in their concession brought out a Japanese naval landing party, who restored order only after the use of their machine guns.

The Japanese Consul General, to whom the Chinese military commander in charge apologised for the outrage, reiterated his refusal to withdraw the landing party from the Concession.

The General Labour Union at Shanghai Native City, it will be noted, still continue their autocratic and arrogant tactics.

Events plainly point to the need of a joint demand from the British, American and Japanese Governments for reparation for recent intolerable insults.

HANKOW MOB INVADE JAPANESE CONCESSION.

JAPANESE SAILORS TO THE RESCUE.

USE MACHINE GUNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

A Japanese naval wireless message from Hankow, dated yesterday (Sunday) states that, following on a quarrel in the Japanese Concession between a Japanese sailor and a ricksha coolie, a mob of coolies invaded the Japanese Concession and started looting shops and holding up Japanese nationals in streets.

A detachment of Japanese sailors was hurriedly landed from warships and was compelled to fire on the mob with machine guns, resulting in two Chinese being wounded. The mob was eventually dispersed.

The majority of Japanese nationals, living both within and without the Japanese Concession and numbering more than 2,000, have taken refuge on warships, the others remaining in the other foreign concessions under the protection of Chinese soldiers. Japanese sailors are now guarding the Concession.

Four Japanese warships have been ordered to Hankow immediately to reinforce the squadron of three vessels already there. Tomorrow morning, three Japanese steamers will be leaving Shanghai for Hankow to effect the evacuation of Japanese nationals.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Another Report.

This afternoon, a ricksha coolie and a Japanese sailor came to blows in the Japanese Concession, and subsequently a fracas ensued between Japanese sailors and ricksha coolies, as the result of which one of the coolies was killed.

The Japanese Concession, was raided by a riotous mob, who began looting. Reinforcements were hurriedly sent ashore from the Japanese warships in Hankow, and street fighting between the Japanese and the mob continued for some time, resulting in casualties on both sides. The Japanese community has now been evacuated.

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

CLEAR-CUT DEFINITE ACTION DESIRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, April 4th.

"A peace policy may be all right, but we cannot let Chinese mobs bring injury or harm to our nationals or their property while we calmly back with a non-resistance principle on our lips. We desire the Government to decide some clear-cut definite action," is the statement credited to Viscount Shibatake, Japan's "Grand Old Man" of commerce and industry, when calling on Mr. Wakatsuki and Baron Shidehara to urge that adequate steps be taken to protect Japanese interests in China.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE AMERICAN STEAMER.

U.S. NAVAL GUARD TO THE RESCUE.

MACHINE-GUNS EFFECTIVELY USED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

A wireless message from Chungking states that the American Naval guard from the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, went aboard the American steamer *Chinam* and machine-gunned and wounded three of a mob of sampan coolies who were trying to take possession of the steamer.

SHANGHAI'S LABOUR SITUATION.

CONTINUES TO BE DISTURBED.

UNION'S AUTOCRATIC TACTICS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

The local labour situation continues disturbed, and the General Labour Union is feverishly busy organising and framing demands and manifestoes.

They have ordered one Japanese cotton mill to replace all female workers by males, but the management refused and began a lockout. The Union is now demanding compensation for the lockout and three months' wages for each worker.

Bannerettes bearing anti-British slogans and printed both in Chinese and English now stretch across all the roads leading from Chapei to the settlement. They are defiantly put up in full view and close to the street. They contain such sentiments as "down with the British," "avenge the Chinese killed by the British at Nanking," "evacuate the British troops and warships from Shanghai or suffer."

AMERICAN'S ADVOCATE UNITED ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

The Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement to the effect that the repeated assurances of Chinese militarists and other spokesmen of political factions, that they can and will protect the life and property of foreigners is irreconcilable with recent events leading up to the necessity for the evacuation of the entire Yangtze Valley.

The adoption of a conciliatory policy by foreign Governments has merely strengthened the lawless elements and encouraged outrages like those at Nanking. Of all the cities in the Yangtze Valley, Shanghai alone is comparatively safe for foreigners. This is due not to consideration by those Chinese who are inflamed by Bolshevik advisers but entirely to the presence of foreign warships and military forces.

It is obvious that a protective policy applying to Shanghai alone will not enable China to put her house in order nor prevent the enormous losses resulting from the evacuation of interior districts. "We are convinced that the future welfare of the Chinese people and the ultimate safety of Americans and other foreigners in China can be attained only by unified action by the Powers to suppress disorder and restore conditions favourable to the formation of a responsible Government."

"We believe that immediate concerted action by the Powers to restore security to foreign lives and property in the Treaty ports and to recover all foreign properties destroyed or confiscated will have a far-reaching influence throughout China and be to the ultimate benefit of the Chinese people. This result should not be difficult with the naval forces now in Chinese waters."

"In our opinion the future peace of the world and the welfare of the Chinese people will best be served by the maintenance of the alignment of the Powers established under the Washington treaties and their co-operation in the service pledged to China during the Washington Conference."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NANKING'S OUTRAGES.

CANTONESE GUILT PROVED UP TO THE HILT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Roooy, April 3rd.

From further information it has been ascertained from unimpeachable sources, that the killing and looting which took place at Nanking was the work of uniformed Hunanese Nationalists.

Practically every foreign house in the city was completely pillaged, including three Consulates and eight foreign-owned houses which were burnt to the ground. Looting continued for several days after the outrages of March 24th. It was gunfire from the British cruiser *Emerald* and the American destroyers which enabled any of the foreigners to escape with their lives. Shells fired by warships were dropped over open agriculture ground on the Standard Oil Hill and provided a protecting barrage for the party of foreigners, who were escaping and who were under rifle fire of Chinese soldiery at the time.

Reliable Chinese sources confirm that only three Chinese civilian casualties were caused by shelling.

Only a few foreign-owned houses are in the area where shells were dropped and the damage to Chinese property was infinitesimal. No Chinese houses caught fire.

Referring to Nanking, in a speech at Darlington last night, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, said: "After the intolerable outrages that have been inflicted on us the very least we can do is to demand that the guilty shall be punished and that an apology shall be made and that such reparation as is possible shall be offered for the injuries that have been done. We desire to put our demands forward in complete harmony and co-operation with other nations whose nationals have suffered. I trust that the Cantonese Government, who claim to rank among the civilised people of the world, will do what any civilised nation would do and will take steps to find out who is guilty and that they will satisfy demands which we shall put forward to them. But there must be no evasion or denial of these responsibilities which, by evidence not only of British but of other nationals, have already been proved to rest on the shoulder of the Cantonese army and must be clearly understood that neither in China nor anywhere else can British subjects be murdered, robbed and insulted with impunity."

[Zan Yien Chow is probably Sin Yang Chow, on the Hankow-Peking Railway about 200 miles direct north of Hankow.]

FANTASTIC NATIONALIST REPORTS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NANKING OUTRAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 3rd.

Reliable information, received authoritatively in London from Consular sources, says that the evidence of disinterested Chinese witnesses shows that the reports that in the bombardment by British and American warships at Nanking thousands of Chinese were killed and property considerably damaged are utterly fantastic.

Only three Chinese civilian casualties were caused by the warships, no houses were set on fire and no property was damaged. On the day after the bombardment there was considerable looting by Chinese soldiery and a number of houses were gutted.

An exchange of views has been proceeding over the week-end between London, Washington and Tokyo and a joint British-American-Japanese communication is shortly to be presented to the Cantonese demanding reparation for Nanking.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Chang Tso Lin's Troops Advancing on Hankow.

HANKOW, April 2nd.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin's troops have been advancing on Hankow.

In an encounter with Nationalist forces, the Fengtien troops routed the advance guards and are now reported to be approaching Zan Yien Chow.

[Zan Yien Chow is probably Sin Yang Chow, on the Hankow-Peking Railway about 200 miles direct north of Hankow.]

LONDON PRESS ON CHINA SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 4th.

The Cantonese threat towards Peking, the British Government's decision to send another brigade to China, which will bring the Shanghai Defence Force to about 23,000 men and the general suspense and gravity of the situation in the Far East are the chief items in this morning's news pages.

The *Daily Telegraph* speaks of the necessity for being prepared for yet more serious developments in China for which the need of reinforcing the Defence Force is self-evident. The newspaper adds that if Britain must act independently regarding redress for the Nanking atrocities, neither the will nor the means to do so are wanting.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that concerted action by the Powers must be taken if the situation is not to get out of hand completely, and adds that a concerted liberal policy alone promises a stable solution for the future.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby (Labourite), interviewed by the *Daily Herald*, urges an immediate resumption of diplomatic negotiations.

The *Daily Chronicle*, in an editorial, says the inspirers of the Nanking outrages were evidently the Bolshevik wing of the Nationalist movement, whose motive is to embroil us with Nationalism and undo the Hankow Agreement.

In proportion as we are led to take hostile action against the Cantonese forces, we do the very thing they want: moreover, between them and Chiang Kai Shek is a struggle for supremacy. Chiang's success would be in our interest, but should we help it by hurling military threats at his head? These considerations apply, more or less, to all forms of blockade or attack hitherto mooted. The *Chronicle* concludes that it is not that there is no way out but that it needs very careful searching.

POLAND'S FOUNDRIES.

HOW THEY ARE TO BE MODERNISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Warsaw, April 4th.

A syndicate of Polish and Upper Silesian foundries has signed a preliminary agreement for a loan of £4,000,000 for modernising the foundries with an American and Continental corporation closely connected with the Harriman European interests. The syndicate will be under the control of an American group.

MEXICO'S BANDITS.

WHY WILKINS WAS KILLED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Mexico City, April 4th.

Most of the bandit gang concerned in the murder of Wilkins are reported to have been captured. The leader said the men killed Wilkins because they were angered by the close pursuit of the Federal troops.

[EARLIER TELEGRAMS.]

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

At Shant.

Shant, April 3rd.

The clash yesterday appears to have arisen when police endeavoured to prevent the confiscation by the pickets of British goods. One case was destroyed by fire and the contents stolen.

Agitators are employed in stirring up anti-British feeling, and the situation is becoming serious.

Situation More Serious.

Shant, April 3rd.

The Chinese police were badly beaten in a dispute with labour pickets on shore to-day, and several police were injured.

Chinese Guards Intervene at Wuhu.

Wuhu, April 2nd.

The situation at Wuhu has improved to the extent that, when demonstrators began to approach the British hulk yesterday, protection was afforded by an armed Chinese guard posted along the Bund. Five more Spanish priests were evacuated.

Wuhu, April 3rd.

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LATER.

The situation is still satisfactory. All Southern troops have been transferred to the north bank of the Yangtze, and about 3,000 were sent in junka down river. All Spanish priests have left Wuhu and district.

More Anti-Foreign Feeling at Nanking.

NANKING, April 2nd.

Agitation against foreigners, particularly the British, is still going on. Posters, glaringly false in their statements, have been placed in different parts.

It has been decided to reduce the number of Britishers on board H.M.S. *Emerald* to a minimum. The remainder will not be allowed to go ashore for the time being.

NANKING, April 3rd.

The two Sikh constables reported to be in the hands of the Nationalists are now safe on board H.M.S. *Emerald*.

Chungking Refugees.

CHUNGKING, April 2nd.

H.M.S. *Mantis* and H.M.S. *Teal* have arrived here from Chungking. The warships are carrying the refugees and the British Consul from the latter place.

Troop Movements.

CHUNGKING, April 2nd.

Cantonese troops are occupying foreign premises in the Concession. Considerable troop movements, mainly transfers to the North Bank, are taking place.

Hankow Slogans.

HANKOW, April 3rd.

"Down with Chiang Kai Shek!" and "Kill All Foreigners!" were the slogans at a large demonstration held at Hankow this morning for the purpose of welcoming the heads of the Labour Bureau from Changsha.

The meeting was harangued by Russian speakers, who agitated against the British.

U.S. MILLIONAIRES.

STATED TO HAVE DOUBLED IN NUMBER.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 4th.

That millionaires have doubled is shown by the figures published by the Treasury. 307 millionaires paid income-tax in 1926, being an increase of 132 millionaires compared with 1925. Seven individual incomes exceed \$5,000,000 annually.

U.S. OIL COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION AGAINST FORTY-SIX CONCERNS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 4th.

The Government has filed a suit against 46 oil refining companies, including the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Indianapolis, wherein it prays for a decree adjudging that the system of cross licenses, also the "cracking" process of agreement are unlawful and both constituting an agreement to fix prices.

CHINA'S "MASKEE" NAVY.

[By DAVID NEVILLE.]

When the crews of the malicious Chinese warships explained that some of their shells had landed in the French concession at Shanghai by accident, they were in all probability speaking the truth. For the Chinese Navy's personnel is as incompetent as its equipment is useless.

Four years ago I watched a Cantonese cruiser, whose captain had thrown in his lot with Wu Pei Fu, shelling the permanent way of the Peking-Mukden Railway, along which Chang Tso Lin's retreating troops were being carried by rail. The line, at that point (between Chin Wang Tao and Shanhaiwan) almost touches high water mark, and the enemy vessel was anchored half a mile or so off-shore.

In three days' bombardment they did not register a single hit.

Stragglers of 1918.

The Chinese Navy is, indeed, a thing of shreds and patches. It began, in 1918, with the purchase of several protected cruisers from Japan. (An earlier attempt to modernise it had been postponed through the decision of the Dowager Empress to spend the revenue collected for the purpose, 21,000,000 taels (or about 22,500,000), on enlarging the Summer Palace.) They are still in commission, supplemented by two cruisers of later date built on the Tyne. A few 30-knot destroyers of 1918 construction, regarded as fighting ships, would make any modern fleet smile, and more antique than any are the 16-knot torpedo-boats, nearly 30 years old.

The great war brought an unexpected accession of strength in the German river gunboats *Fateland* and *Otter*, which were interned and subsequently confiscated.

I went aboard the former, now re-named the *Li Su*, some years ago. The delicate sighting mechanism of her guns was red with rust and her engine-room was in little better case.

There are, it is true, 60 officers of flag rank in a total personnel of about 8,000; and it is true that the Chinese of the coastal provinces, Shantung and Fukien in particular, is a born sailor. But what can he do against the age-old institutions of graft, corruption, and incompetence in high places which to-day make the Chinese Fleet nothing but a collection of floating scrap-iron?—*Daily Mail*.

BRITISH BUDGET FORECAST.

COST OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

It is now recognised in England that the industrial disputes of last year will result in a Treasury deficit of at least £25,000,000 at the end of the financial year.

In view, however, of the vital necessity of avoiding fresh burdens on industry through increases of direct taxation in the forthcoming Budget Mr. Churchill will, it is expected, announce the decision of the Government to reduce next year's Sinking Fund contribution for Debt Redemption (the contribution this financial year is £20,000,000) to make good the deficit on 1926-27, believing that this action can be fully justified in the exceptional circumstances.

It is gathered that the Chancellor is contemplating a fresh raid on the Road Fund, which continues to increase as a result of the increasing number of motor-cars on the road. Any such proposal will again be strongly resisted.

Another attempt will be made to return the return to a penny post, but little hope is entertained that Mr. Churchill will give up the £25,000,000 which it is estimated that the change would cost the Post Office.

ST. PAUL'S ATHLETICS.

ANNUAL COLLEGE SPORTS YESTERDAY.

NEW COLLEGE AND INTER-SCHOOL RECORD ESTABLISHED.

The annual athletic sports of St. Paul's College were held yesterday afternoon on Queen's College sports ground, Causeway Bay, by the kind permission of Mr. A. H. Crook (the Headmaster of the latter institution), it being found that the original venue, the Hong Kong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, was not available.

The weather was fine, although cold and dull, but the ground was on the soft side, and times were inclined to be slow.

The best performance of the afternoon was in the high jump, when the first two competitors broke the College and Inter-School record, the former by two inches, and the latter by one inch. Cheung Wing Kwong was the eventual winner with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches. The former College record was 5 feet 3 inches, and the Inter-School record 5 feet 4 inches.

An innovation was an inter-class competition for a challenge shield. This was won by Class 3B with 49 points, Class 4 being second with 38 points, and the Matriculation Class, who were "favourites," only secured 33 points.

The Senior Championship was won by Tang Yang Shoung (Class 3B) with 20 points; while the Junior Championship was tied for by Lui Kai Sun (Matriculation Class), Chau Kung Chiu (Matriculation Class) and Ng Po Kui (Class 3B) with 8 points each.

Another new event was the Boy Scout race, which was a time test in bandaging and first aid.

St. Joseph's College are to be congratulated on winning the half-mile relay after a close race with Queen's College and St. Stephen's College.

The relay race between the Past and Present pupils, was again won by the Old Boys.

There were over 100 competitors in yesterday's sports. The prizes were not distributed immediately after the sports, as is the usual custom, but were later handed to the successful competitors at the College.

THE OFFICIALS.

The President of the Sports was the Rev. A. D. Stewart (Head of the College), while the hard working secretaries were Mr. S. S. Leung and Mr. E. G. Stewart. The duties of judges, time keepers and clerks of the course, etc., were ably carried out by other Masters and Prefects. The starter, Mr. Ko Sik Wai, carried out his duties with admirable promptitude and despatch, and would be an acquisition at any local sports meeting. He was assisted by Mr. Wong Shun Fan.

Prize Donors.

The Committee wish to thank the following who subscribed to the Prize Fund:—Dr. S. W. Tai, Sir J. H. Kemp, N. L. Smith, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Ip Lam Chuen, Kwok Siu Lam, Chan Chee Wai, Lo Chung Kui, Dr. Ma Luk, B. Wong, T. Li, K. F. Fung, K. M. Cheung, Y. Chiu, W. Yung, Chan Wai Sang, K. C. Luk, Li Yau, Tsun, K. L. Ho, Mok Koa Sang, Wong Kam Ying, W. L. Patterson, G. Gon Hin, Miss Steele, Leung Yan Po, Wong Oi Kut, Pang Siu Ki, J. M. Wong, Chan Y. Chuen, H. C. Cheng, Chin Kwong Yan, Jam Cheuk Fun, Mok Wing Yu, Kong Siu Luen, Ho Yuen Kwong, Messrs. The British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Messrs. The Commercial Press, Ltd., Messrs. Tak Cheong Tailor, Messrs. The Wing On Co., Ltd., Messrs. Sincere Co., Ltd., Messrs. The Sun Co., Ltd., S.P.C. Old Boys' Union, and Senior Championship Cup, presented by Lu Po Luen.

THE RESULTS.

The results of the various events are given below:

Senior Long Jump.—1st, Chan Fook Chor; 2nd, Kong Yan Mong; 3rd, Chan King Chor. Distance: 17 ft. 2 ins.

Junior 100 Yards.—1st, Lee Kai Sun; 2nd, Chan Kon Chiu; 3rd, Wong Che Sang. Time: 23.35 secs.

Small Boys' 100 Yards.—1st, Yung Kee Fong; 2nd, Lee Yue Fong; 3rd, Chung Sau Chuen. Time: 14 secs.

Senior 100 Yards.—1st, Tang Yau Sheung; 2nd, Chan Fook Chor; 3rd, Chan King Chor. Time: 11.1-5 secs.

Inter-Class Relay Race.—1st, Class 3B. Junior High Jump.—1st, Ng Po Kui; 2nd, Ching Sik Fan; 3rd, Chung Sun Lam. Height: 4 ft. 8 ins.

(Continued on next column.)

LAWN TENNIS.

FINCHERS' FINAL MATCH.

The Fincher Brothers, one of the strongest pairs in the tournament, appeared for the first time this year in the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony yesterday and were matched against A. B. Raworth and J. D. Humphreys in the second round. Weather conditions were again far from good and only a handful of spectators saw the game.

Raworth and Humphreys did not combine well together and left a number of openings for their opponents. At volleying, however, they had slightly the better of the exchanges, while Humphreys' lobbing frequently broke up the winners' combination.

As a pair, the Finchers showed the same form as last year. Yesterday's match was not a test for them and they played recklessly at times. The younger, E. F., showed improvement in serving and smashing, but he has still to develop his ground strokes.

The Finchers now meet J. Casumbhoy and I. M. Razack.

After two in decisive encounters, R. M. Henderson beat Dr. Valentine in straight sets in the Club Singles and thus qualifies to meet D. S. Green in the second round. The last set was a good struggle and there were many long base line rallies.

Yesterday's matches resulted as follows:—

Open Doubles.

E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher beat A. B. Raworth and J. D. Humphreys, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Club Singles.

R. M. Henderson beat Dr. D. J. Valentine, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Handicap Singles "A."

G. W. Sewell (owe 4/6) beat Major H. R. Edwards (rec. 1/6), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "B."

W. H. Coulson (sec.) beat H. V. Parker (rec. 15), 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

H. D. Ramjahn v. H. Akiyama.

Club Singles.

Major W. B. Stevenson v. H. K. Armstrong.

Handicap Singles "B."

C. W. E. Bishop (owe 15/3) v. J. F. Kennedy (rec. 15).

HOCKEY.

CLUB BEATEN YESTERDAY.

Playing on the United Services Recreation Club ground yesterday evening, the Hong Kong Hockey Club were beaten by the 5/2nd Punjabis team.

The winners had most of the play in a good game, and won by 3 goals to 1.

Tomorrow afternoon the Club again meet a 5/2nd Punjab team on the U.S.R.C. ground.

DRAW FOR BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

PRESENTATION TO DEPARTING MEMBER.

League entries in the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association are as follows:—

First Division:—Tatfoo Recreation Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Craigengower Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Police Recreation Club, Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Kowloon Docks Recreation Club.

Second Division:—Tatfoo Recreation Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Craigengower Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Club de Recreio, East Point Recreation Club, Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club.

The draw for the Open Championship resulted as follows:—A. Drummond v. West; G. Wragge v. J. Davies; G. McCleod v. W. Lee; H. Buchanan v. A. Brown; J. Massey v. D. Gow; H. MacKinnon v. N. Whittord; K. Lapley v. Nicholson; J. Lang v. El Arculi; W. Giendening v. McLaggan; R. Bosa v. McLaggan; J. Dobbie v. M. Omar; E. H. S. Alves v. H. H. N. Sloan; A. G. Pile v. E. McLaggan; J. Muirhead v. A. Chapman; E. Gullen v. A. Holland; D. Hazell; E. Kern; C. Bennett; T. Grimes v. Whyte; H. Orery v. R. M. Ramjahn; W. Gorm v. D. Ernt; R. A. Smith v. J. Tachai; R. McKellar v. Russell; T. D. Peard v. R. E. Luz; W. Mair v. C. Adkins; N. W. Macfarlane v. Sutherland; N. McTavish v. W. Gourlay; A. L. Shields v. W. Wetherpoon; W. Sward v. R. Duncan; Byes: W. Russell, D. Reid, G. Edwards, J. C. Brown.

At the conclusion of the meeting members made presentation of a wallet and cigar holder to Mr. Donald Nelson, who has retired and is leaving for home.

THE CHEYLESMORE DIVORCE.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY THAT WAS NOT VALID.

Mr. Justice Hill, in the Divorce Court granted a decree nisi to Lady Cheylesmore on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Lord Cheylesmore.

Lady Cheylesmore filed a petition at the end of 1925, and this was followed by proceedings to decide whether the English or the Canadian courts had jurisdiction. Lord Merivale holding that the English jurisdiction applied.

A supplemental petition was afterwards filed, and it was upon this that decree nisi was granted, there being no defence.

War Marriage.

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore were married at Paddington Register Office on November 25th, 1915. Lady Cheylesmore being then Miss Norah Mary Parker, and her husband the Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton. This was followed by a ceremony at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1916.

Lady Cheylesmore gave evidence, and denied the charges which had been made against her in proceedings brought by her husband.

Evidence was given by a French private detective.

The judge said he found the misconduct proved, as alleged in the supplemental petition, and he dismissed the charges in the original petition. As Lady Cheylesmore desired it, he would allow the religious ceremony that had been gone through to be mentioned in the decree.

"But I am not going to have it said that that was a valid marriage," he added, "because it is not. The marriage I am dissolving is the marriage of November 25th, 1915, and nothing else."

SHOCK FOR BRIDE-TO-BE.

TOLD AN HOUR BEFORE WEDDING THAT FIANCE HAD SIX CHILDREN.

A girl who within an hour of her intended wedding learned that her fiancé was married and the father of six children was awarded £200 damages for breach of promise by a jury at the London Sheriff's Court.

She was Miss Helen Taylor and she recently obtained judgment against Mr. Frank Whaley, the assessment of damages being left to the Sheriff's Court jury. Mr. Whaley did not appear and was not represented.

It was stated that Miss Taylor met Whaley in October, 1924, and he said that he was a widower with three children. Their friendship grew, and after many requests she agreed to marry him. She introduced him at her home and took out the three children.

An hour before Miss Taylor was to have been married, a man employed by the same firm as Whaley visited her and told her that Whaley was already married and lived with his wife and six children at Harrow.

"Whaley had told me that his wife died when the little girl was born," said Miss Taylor.

Miss Taylor's solicitor said Whaley filed his petition in bankruptcy on February 15th, so that they could not hope to recover damages.

SOME NEW LIGHT ON JUTLAND.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S NARRATIVE.

SIR H. EVAN-THOMAS'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, could scarcely have hoped to say anything new about the Battle of Jutland. He has retold the familiar story with that vivid touch of which he is master. Had he been satisfied with the simple rôle of narrator his version would have passed unchallenged. But, as he is perforce critical as well as historical, he has done what we have just suggested he could scarcely have expected to accomplish, and drawn a new focus of rather powerful light upon an important phase of the action. Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas retired from the Navy with a well-earned reputation for high tactical ability. He is of the type of British naval officer who eschews controversy, who has no use for the limelight, and who thinks that the dignity and the interests of the service are best served by abstaining from public discussion of service matters. His entry into the lists is, therefore, the more significant, because we may reasonably assume that he can only have been prompted to break more than ten years of reticence by a strong sense of the desirability of historical accuracy and proper proportions.

At Jutland, Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas was Rear-Admiral commanding the Fifth Battle Squadron, consisting of four "War-aspites, and by far the most powerful ships engaged. Owing to its high speed this squadron was detailed to act with the Battle Cruiser Squadron. During the first phase of the battle the contest was limited to a duel between the British and German battle-cruisers, the Fifth Battle Squadron being in support. With such a heavy preponderance of fighting power in our favour it has always been a source of wonder that Admiral von Hipper should have got back to the High Seas Fleet without receiving serious damage, whilst sinking two of our ships.

Admiral Evan-Thomas's Testimony.

What Admiral Evan-Thomas says comes as a revelation upon this point. Commenting upon what has heretofore been published concerning this stage of the conflict, he says: "It appears now very clearly for another and more detailed account to be given of the time when German light craft had just been sighted by *Galatea*. The signal for 'steam for full speed' had been made and all the battle-cruisers were drawing their coal fires forward and making a tremendous smoke which made it impossible to distinguish flag signals from the Fifth Battle Squadron, stationed five miles off, except possibly on very rare occasions. Had signals been made by searchlight, as they had been on other occasions on the same day, they would have been seen immediately."

A Serious Omission.

The position was that Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas knew that two enemy light-cruisers had been sighted, and that the battle-cruisers were turning, but to what course it was impossible to tell amidst the smother of their smoke. They simply rushed off into space, leaving the Fifth Battle Squadron guessing, neither searchlight nor wireless being used by the *Lion*. In such a position an Admiral is heavily handicapped by perplexity. He can only divine the intentions of his senior officer, and his conclusions, many prove quite wrong. Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas shared the purpose of Admiral Beatty was to manoeuvre so as to get the hostile light-cruisers between his own force and the Fifth Battle Squadron. But no word came from the *Lion* until the *Tiger* asked her by wireless whether the signal to the *Barham* to turn was to be made. In other words, she was reminding the flagship of an extraordinary omission. The consequence was a loss of time, which, as Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas puts it, "turned out afterwards to be a most serious matter." It was the more serious in that, the battle-cruisers being slower than the battle-cruisers, they could not hope to conform to the movements of the *Lion* in a long start upon a stern chase. "After all," writes the Rear-Admiral of the Fifth Battle Squadron, "it is one of the fundamental principles of naval tactics that an Admiral makes sure that his orders are understood by the distant parts of his fleet before rushing into space, covered by a smoke screen? Also, if, as I believe, he knew that German heavy ships were not seen, should he not have seen that his most important ships were close at hand?"

A Terrible Partisan Account.

In the preoccupation of battle the ablest leader may overlook even the obvious. But the significant point about this omission, on the part of the *Lion* to give any direction to the Fifth Battle Squadron is that it has never been recorded before. Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas writes: "No remarks from me have ever been called for by either the Chief of the Naval Staff or those under him, who, I presume, have written the so-called official history."

Mr. Churchill's description of Jutland is written to the glory of his particular hero—which is probably the explanation why Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas describes it as "a terribly partisan account"—but it is rather questionable as to whether it has altogether served its purpose in this respect. History demands the whole facts as a basis for forming judgment.—*Naval and Military Record*.

PEER'S BROTHER IN "BURGLARY" JOKE.

LAUGHED TILL HE TRIPPED OVER HIS FRIEND'S CAT.

MAGISTERIAL WARNING TO CHAUFFEUR.

The news became known at Oakham (Rutland) the other day of an early morning "burglary" joke at a friend's house, which was carried out by Captain Lancelot Lowther, brother of the Earl of Lonsdale.

At six o'clock in the morning when the fog was fairly dense, Capt. Lowther, who lives at Ashwell, two or three miles out, drove into Oakham in his car, and calling upon a local tradesman, borrowed a glass-cutting diamond. The purpose for which he required it, he smilingly confessed, was to commit a burglary.

He secured the diamond, made his way to the market place, and operated on a window of the sitting-room of the house of a business friend, Mr. J. E. Whitehouse, gunsmith. Capt. Lowther's chauffeur cut a hole half an inch square in the glass, as a result of which he was enabled to release the window catch and effect an entrance.

After opening the front door and putting it on the chain to make it appear that the door had not been properly shut overnight, Capt. Lowther began to make a tour of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Whitehouse were away ill, but their son and his wife were on the premises. The wife, bearing a scar, roared her husband, who, opening his bedroom door, saw in the light of a flash lamp turned on to his face a bulky figure wearing a white kennel coat. Having recovered from his shock he was informed by Capt. Lowther of the real position.

The Chauffeur's Tribute.

Describing the adventure, Capt. Lowther stated:—

"My chauffeur said, 'You entered the house very well,' and I told him, 'You silly fool, I'm a magistrate. You'll get six months for this job.' He vanished, and I laughed till I cried."

"I went upstairs and I heard someone say, 'Harry! Harry! There's a burglar down there!'"

"I said, 'Yes, it's me—Captain Lowther.'"

"My friend came out. 'How did you get in?' he asked, and I said, 'If a man can't shut his house up at night, what can you expect?'"

"He said: 'Of course, it's shut up.' I took him to the window, but I had been careful to put a flowerpot there, and he remarked, 'You can't have got in that way.' He couldn't make it out."

Laughed Till He Fell.

"Then I started to laugh. I fell down the staircase, tripped over the cat and upset the milk with laughing."

Capt. Lowther explained that, having got home, he rang up the police, told them what he had done, and a constable went round to see the friend's place.

The policeman, he said, examined the window and said he had never seen anything done better. An expert burglar could not have done it finer. It was a great joke.

"I can get into any house in the world I want to, but I am not in the habit of doing so."

Capt. Lowther, who is 59 years of age, formerly held a captaincy in the Border Regiment. He is a magistrate for Rutland and for Cumberland and Westmorland.

The Family Motto.

Capt. Lowther's family motto is "Magistratus Indicat Virum"—"The Office Shows the Man."

Asked if there was likely to be any sequel to Capt. Lowther's exploit, the Chief Constable of Rutland (Mr. F. W. Golder) said that as it was only a joke, and there was no felonious intent, proceedings were not justified.

BRITISH FARMERS AND RED TAPE.

PREFERS INDEPENDENCE TO STATE MEDDLING.

Nobody who talks much to English farmers will be surprised to hear that the Agricultural Credits Act has not been popular. More than any other class that of the agriculturist is irked by the elaborate regulations and filing of forms which Government interference entails. Many a farmer who could have done no a few hundred pounds to lay out in his own way must have decided that he would rather struggle on independently without it.

Townsmen are still apt to suppose that red tape never infests the peaceful English countryside, but in fact the farmer has in the ordinary way a great deal to do in the way of elaborate form-filing.

Mr. Ivor Brown wrote an amusing little play some time ago about a man who went to live a free, primitive life on the land, and found himself in an atmosphere of inspection and card indices from which he eventually fled to sequestered, independent life in London.—*Evening Standard*.

partisan account—but it is rather questionable as to whether it has altogether served its purpose in this respect. History demands the whole facts as a basis for forming judgment.—*Naval and Military Record*.

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AN AMERICAN ON UNITED STATES
POLICY IN CHINA.

ITS SHARE IN CREATING THE PRESENT CRISIS.

THE PRICE OF POLITICAL IGNORANCE.

The following remarkable letter, says the *North China Daily News*, is by the head of an important American firm in Shanghai. The sentiments expressed are undoubtedly shared by the overwhelming mass of Americans in China.

At least the headlines in the leading papers of the United States so indicate—which were received here by the last mail, reports that are so astonishingly incorrect and so far at variance with the real facts. Their publishers making no attempt to acquaint the reading public with the real cause of the present troubles in China, creating a very serious sentiment against our commercial progress in this country, when we take into consideration, these erroneous reports are forming an opinion in the minds of more than 100,000,000 of our people.

From statements emanating from Washington it is most evident that even the President, along with his Secretary of State, has been very ill advised and informed as to the real situation existing here at present, an unpardonable error when you take into consideration that it seriously affects our commercial interests and the progress and sale of our goods in this part of the world.

America's Want of a Policy.

The chaotic conditions existing in China, it will astonish you to know, were brought about largely by the lack of a definite policy on the part of the United States Government toward the Asiatic and our utter lack of how to deal with them diplomatically. Great Britain since the world's war had in a measure followed the United States to assume the initiative in affairs pertaining to China, until we made such a deplorable mess of it, they were again compelled to take the initiative and to act independently of the United States, who had practically refused to co-operate with her.

Our policy has not been sufficiently defined, besides our State Department and the members of Congress have not the real understanding of Asiatic affairs or the necessary experience in dealing with them, our attitude has been at all times misinterpreted both by the Chinese and the Filipinos as weakness instead of a desire on our part to assist them in their national aspirations.

Imagine for one moment our feelings, when the United States Government told her subjects that it might be necessary for us to evacuate China. What disposition did the officials at Washington expect us to make of our interests? Did they expect us to turn it over to a howling mob? This attitude on the part of our Government held us up to ridicule by the subjects of other Powers.

Borah a Menace.

Later it was unofficially announced that Senator Borah and his followers were dictating a policy of non-interference in China, with the result the President and the Secretary of State were in a political deadlock with the Borah faction. It is very regrettable that Senator Borah is the senior Senator on the Foreign Ways and Means Committee. This individual should be banished from active political life back to his Idaho wheat ranch and for the remainder of his natural life.

National Movement in China.

You have read, of course, in your daily papers a great deal about China's National movement, the National army moving North from Canton. It may be a surprise to you, to know there is no National movement, there is no National spirit, there is no National pride or

desire by the Chinese to start a National movement. Their only National desire is "work and peace," 99.9 per cent. of her people only wish to be left alone to work and carry on their commercial pursuits in absolute peace. The present unrest in China has been brought about by agitators and promoters of the so-called National movements, who are amassing enormous fortunes for themselves, and find it most profitable as the people are easily led and easy to contribute money for the promotion of their cause. Every military general in this country to-day is amassing a fortune for himself, they care nothing for the welfare of their people or the forming of a peaceful and stable Government.

If China Went "Red."

Great Britain and many of the prominent Chinese who think, realizing the advantages of our Western civilization, know that the Red Russian movement must be checked in China, otherwise the country will be hopelessly lost, and will become a menace to the whole world. The wealthy Chinese have contributed millions of dollars to finance the campaign of education, pointing out to the ignorant people the serious effects of this Red Russian propaganda and to offset the Red workers who are in every city, village and hamlet of this country, many of these Russian agitators dress like the Chinese, speak their language with perfect fluency, live with the Chinese, and are busy day and night sowing seeds of discontent and revolution against every established rule of right and justice. When you stop to consider that China to-day is under the control of her various military generals in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 fully equipped men, you can then realize what would happen if Soviet Russia is successful in turning China Red, and she has so far succeeded very admirably.

Great Britain has seen this danger, but our Government shirked her responsibility and therefore America is largely responsible for the present situation, and the future will prove very detrimental to our commercial interests.

British Force Just in Time.

Great Britain now has in the neighbourhood of 10,000 troops stationed in the city of Shanghai, and I assure you that the first contingent of Indian troops arrived here just in time, for there is no question but what this city would have been taken by the radical "Reds" fostered by Red Russian agents. As anti-American with considerable interest here, I surely feel grateful to Great Britain for the protection which we enjoy living in the Settlement guarded by her soldiers. This is a very pitiful situation that subjects of the United States should have to depend upon protection by a foreign government.

Thanks to "our British friends" we have ample protection, and the city of Shanghai is securely protected. The only difference is that Shanghai is the distributing centre for practically all of China, and no goods of any kind can move to interior points. Therefore we must content ourselves with supplying goods for local consumption. With a few months of quiet and assurance of no further trouble, this country would develop into a commercial *El Dorado*.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Arifura*, on April 3rd, from Melbourne and ports: Mr. and Mrs. A. Birch, Mr. L. P. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. C. Evans and two children, Mr. L. Holbig, Mr. A. B. Payton, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Hillman, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lallack, Dr. Gow, Mr. S. Takatun, Mr. B. F. Blakeley, Mr. C. Whitwell, Mr. A. Nemaze, Miss C. Smith, Mrs. M. McNay, Miss E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. A. E. Hall, Mr. C. Pau, Mrs. B. and Miss M. Johnson.

Per s.s. *Hector*, from United Kingdom, on April 2nd—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Adams, Miss W. L. Adams, Mr. J. M. Cleland, Mr. B. L. L. A. C. Deacon, Rev. and Mrs. E. Dewar, Mr. M. Fuldner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tracer, Mrs. W. F. Harley, Mr. A. L. Macgowan, Mrs. F. G. Stokes, Master J. G. S. Stokes, Miss J. R. Stokes, Mr. E. Stuart-Taylor, Mr. E. G. Frederick, Mrs. F. A. Cumming, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Condie, Miss A. F. Condie, Mr. E. J. Daniels, Mr. G. Carey, Mr. J. K. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. How-

kins, Miss W. A. Howkins, Mr. S. L. Horrobin, Mrs. M. R. Hart, Mr. J. K. Ireland, Mr. O. W. F. Latley, Mr. O. V. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. McBain, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Miss N. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Perry, Miss D. L. Perry, Master G. A. Perry, Miss G. E. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. E. Ramage, Miss L. P. Ramage, Mr. A. S. Russell, Miss J. M. Spencer, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. B. Terry, and Miss D. B. Terry.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *St. Albans*, on April 2nd, for Australian Ports: Dr. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Carne and infant, Miss Jean Wardrop, Miss J. Claxton, Miss V. Pargrove, Mr. R. A. Leake, Mr. P. J. Macdonnell, Mr. E. S. Macpherson, Mr. D. Z. Tufexis, Mr. J. H. Brister and infant, Mr. J. Ballman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Serimshaw and two children, Miss Edmund, Miss E. M. Varley, Mr. and Mrs. N. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss L. Hiron, Mr. F. S. Unjenin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sheppard, child and two infants, Capt. H. C. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Rooste, Mrs. J. V. Bagalawia, Miss J. Bagalawia, Mr. E. P. Shuban.

DRY RASH BROKE
OUT ON BODYTerrible Itching and
Burning. Cuticura Heals.

"A dry rash broke out on my body and then spread over my arms and limbs and the itching burning, smarting sensation was so terrible that I was unable to get a night's sleep. I tried several so-called remedies but found no relief. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it I got relief so purchased more and within a week the itching had gone, and in about a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. Bridgen, 3, Bottoms Fold, Mickelthurst, Nr. Manchester, Eng.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to keep your skin clear. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample send free address, 2, West 4th St., Boston, U.S.A. Also for full details with price. 25c—Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

THE Steamer "LUDWIGSHAFEN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS, is hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained. All Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of April, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever until the Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10 a.m. on the 8th of April, 1927. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims will be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signatures.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Hong Kong, 4th April, 1927. [4774]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 4th.			
	Previous Day	On Day	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 10 p.m.
Barometer...	29.95	30.00	29.97
Temperature...	61	59	63
Humidity...	87	94	89
Wind...			
Direction...	E	E	E
Force...	3	4	5
Weather...	O	OD	O
Rain...	0.08	0.00	0.88

Highest open-air Temperature, 3rd: 70
Lowest open-air Temperature, 4th: 59

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 5th to 11th, 1927.

High Water.		Low Water.	
Days of Week	Time.	Days of Week	Time.
Tues.	5 m. 11 h. 7 m.	Wed.	6 m. 0 h. 43 m.
Wed.	6 m. 0 h. 43 m.	Thurs.	7 m. 1 m. 54 m.
Thurs.	7 m. 1 m. 54 m.	Fri.	8 m. 3 m. 44 m.
Fri.	8 m. 3 m. 44 m.	Sat.	9 m. 1 m. 16 m.
Sat.	9 m. 1 m. 16 m.	Sun.	10 m. 10 m. 10 m.
Sun.	10 m. 10 m. 10 m.	Mon.	11 m. 5 m. 42 m.

THERE'S A
LONG, LONG TRAIL

of
Bugs, Fleas,
Flies, Beetles,
Mosquitoes,
& etc.,
all killed by
KEATING'S



ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "ASIA"

will be loading for LE HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS On or about 28th April, 1927.

Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave home-ward bound on or about
M.S. "Annam" ... 23th March
M.S. "Afrika" ... 25th April 6th May.

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "HECTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 2nd April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned, on or before the 22nd April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [4764]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENBROCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and/or from the wharves. Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th April, 1927, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 20th April, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th instant, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1927. [4769]

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK

THE Motor Vessel "JAVANESE PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 2nd instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Cornhill Road, Telephone No. 3185. Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1927. [4767]

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ELECTRICAL
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Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
SHI (N.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

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TELEPHONE No. 212.

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[61]

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SUMMER HOLIDAY
RESORTS

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SOUTH MANCHURIA

HOSHIGAIURA—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China. Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (35 rooms) and 13 furnished bungalows in charming old garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

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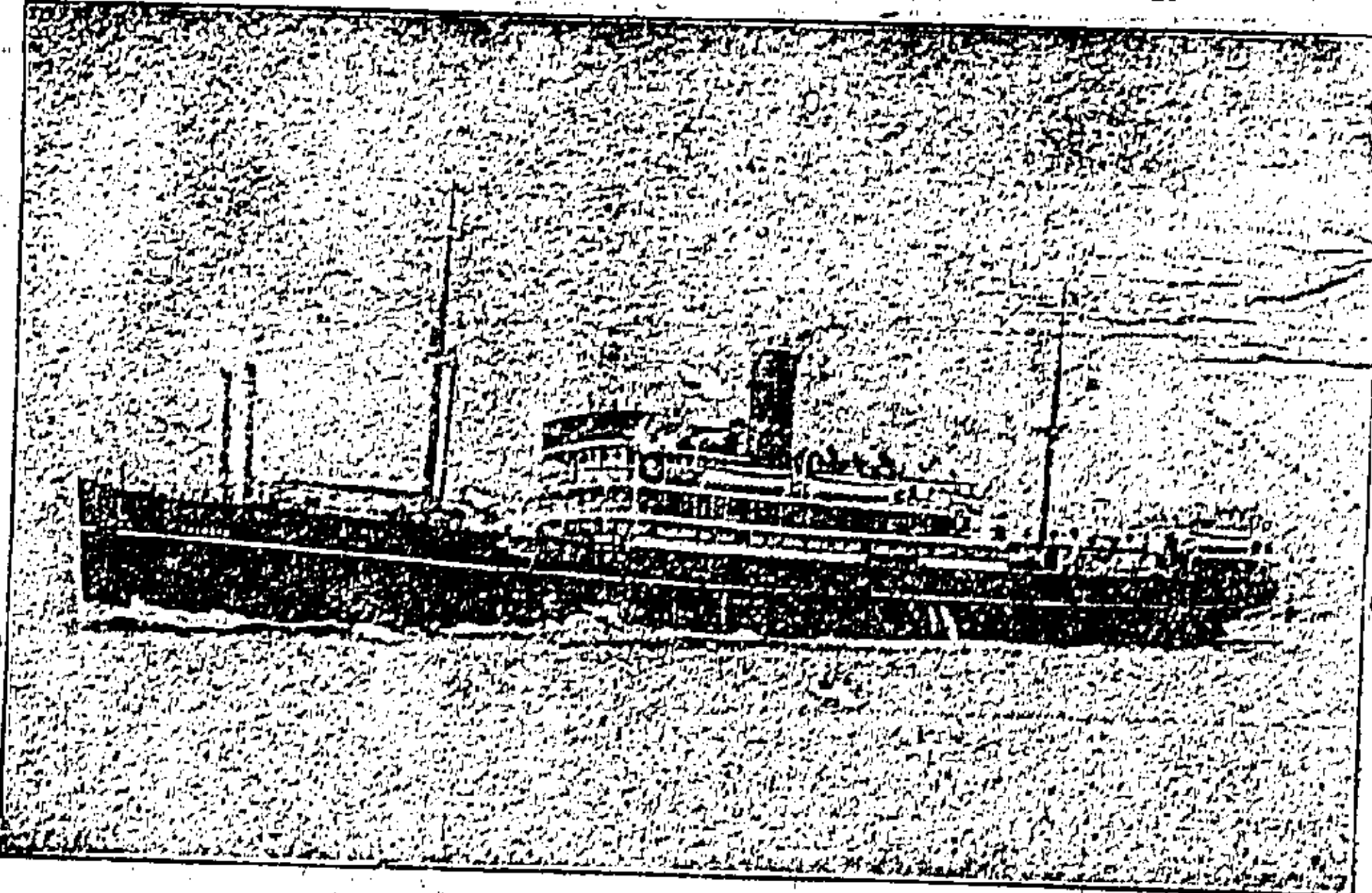
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., LL.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 5th April, Noon
NEWCHANG	"ICHANG"	On 5th April, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZCHUEN"	On 5th April, 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 7th April, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 8th April, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th April, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 10th April, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 10th April, Noon
WEIHOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 12th April, 4 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To

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For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone Central 36. Agents.

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These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA and THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong on or about	Sailing hence on or about
CHANGTE	8th April	15th April
TAIPING	10th May	17th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "TEUCER"	... Via Suez Canal	8th April
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK"	... Via Suez Canal	20th April
S.S. "EUMAEUS"	... Via Suez Canal	8th May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG. HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

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IMPROVED SERVICE

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FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 6th May, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegram: Furnprince. King's Building. [19]



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats). Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
S.S. "COET PAUL" ... 15th April
S.S. "SI-KIANG" ... 15th May.

S.S. "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd April.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
G. METZINGER	...A	—	12th April
AMAZONE	...B	—	28th April
OBENONCEAUX	...A	11th Mar.	12th April
ATHOS II	...A	25th Mar.	26th April
DARTAGNAN	...A	8th April	10th May
ANGERS	...B	22nd April	24th May

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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A Class (1st Class)—2 20. 0d. B Class (1st Class)—2 85. 0d. Od.
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Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUAI DE LA SEINE.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2]

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

April 5th.

Oakridge, American str., 3,785 tons.

Capt. Johnson, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 29th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A23—Columbia Pacific S.S. Co.

Ta Chung, Chinese str., 1,115 tons.

Capt. F. Tschann, from Jesselton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15—Wallen & Co.

Tonger, Norwegian str., 1,940 tons.

Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B31—Dedwell & Co.

April 3rd.

Chunang, British str., 1,223 tons.

from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—R. & S.

Huachu, Chinese str., 2,709 tons.

Capt. S. Takemori, from Chinwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B35—Dedwell & Co.

Int. Ludo, Norwegian str., 1,223 tons.

Capt. H. Eide, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at Stonecutters—Wallen & Co.

Kalpan, British str., 1,556 tons.

Capt. D. H. Martin, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—R. & S.

Nanchang, British str., 1,295 tons.

Capt. J. M. Hopkins, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C19—B. & S.

Samatra, Japanese str., 1,223 tons.

Capt. M. Kametaka, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Sapkon, Chinese str., 322 tons.

Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—Man Xick S.S. Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons.

Capt. Cheng Yung Fat, from Autan, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

April 4th.

Cremor, Dutch str., 2,754 tons.

Capt. H. G. Blits, from Singapore, which port she left on March 30th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24—J.C.C.L.

Edmore, American str., 5,442 tons.

Capt. R. E. Carey, from Vancouver and Amoy, with flour, lumber and old newspaper, lying at buoy No. A27.

Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 9,508 tons.

Capt. T. Araki, from Middlesborough, which port she left on February 12th, with 1,079 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 6,340 tons for other ports, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Ming Sang, British str., 959 tons.

Capt. W. W. Hopkins, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

President Pierce, American str., 8,323 tons.

Capt. H. Nelson, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Talun, British str., 6,154 tons.

Capt. C. G. Cockylin, from Calcutta and ports, with 931 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Ton, British str., 1,351 tons.

Capt. E. H. Histed, from Haiphong and Lythow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44—B. & S.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.

European passengers per s.s. *Kashima Maru*, on April 4th, from Europe—Mr. J. R. Clanagan, Dr. R. Hoppe, Mr. D. H. Heuterman, Mrs. F. B. Heuterman, Mr. T. R. Huling, Mr. B. Javellara, Mr. R. L. Montinola, Miss W. Archer, Mr. J. E. Bafner, Mrs. A. V. Barnes, Mr. E. Daniel, Mrs. R. Daniel, Mr. N. Grassi, Mrs. J. Grassi, Mr. E. Gallo, Miss A. Z. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hadley, Mrs. D. Johnston, Miss E. Frankel, Mr. T. Robertson, Mr. O. E. B. Smith, Mrs. F. G. Smith, Master D. F. P. Smith, Miss T. O. B. Smith, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mr. W. A. White, Mrs. E. E. White, Miss J. Williamson, Mr. E. Butler, Mr. C. W. Cunningham, Miss D. C. Cunningham, Mrs. E. D. Gowan, Mr. J. M. Lough, Mr. H. V. Redman, Mrs. M. A. Redman, Mr. E. Somers.

DEPARTURE.

European passengers per s.s. *Talun Maru*, on March 4th, for San Francisco and ports—Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. G. M. Rozano, Miss M. Charakin, Mrs. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Klukert, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Van, Mrs. Laycock, Mr. Palsino, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fraser, Mr. Bodenstein, Miss I. K. Miller, Mr. N. Walker, Mr. W. F. Walker, Mr. T. Kimber, Miss M. Musson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Daley, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Linden, Miss Dech, Mr. N. R. Ramsey, Mr. J. Laycock, Mr. H. L. Nicholson, Miss M. C. Smith, Mr. C. G. Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ibanez, Masters Ibanez (2), Miss Ibanez, Mr. J. R. Flanagan.

The P. & O. s.s. *Talun* will leave for Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 a.m.

CLEARANCES.

April 4th.

Chunang, for Canton.

Cheungching, for Tientsin.

Corant, for Chinwangtao.

Feiching, for Swatow.

Hector, for Shanghai.

Hui Nam, for Shanmei.

Kaying, for Swatow.

Kashima Maru, for Shanghai.

Liangchow, for Canton.

Ling Sang, for Canton.

Samatra Maru, for Singapore.

Sapkon, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Takada, for Singapore.

Tak Hing, for Autan.

West Moor, for Cape Plattery.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Genoa (Blue Funnel), due May 2nd.

Afrika (Manners), due April 25th.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due May 28th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Autolyas (Blue Funnel), due April 26th.

Automedon (Blue Funnel), due May 21st.

Carmarthenshire (Jardine), due to-day.

Changte (B. & S.), due April 8th.

Changte (Melchers), due May 4th.

Dessau (Melchers), due May 16th.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due April 18th.

Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due April 18th.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due April 29th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due April 29th.

Fulda (Melchers), due May 31st.

Glaucon (Blue Funnel), due April 28th.

Glenbeg (Jardine), due April 14th.

Glenara (Jardine), due May 1st.

Hessen (Jensen), due April 10th.

Janus (B.I. & Apear), due April 15th.

Saunders (Melchers), due to-day.

Salubangka (J.C.C.L.), due to-day.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE)

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, April 12th, 5.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Tuesday, Apr. 26th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, May 10th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, May 24th

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE

SPECIAL LOW RATES

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Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Apr. 5	San Francisco	Leviathan	Apr. 30	C'brg-S'mptn May 7
Apr. 12	San Francisco	Aquitania	May 11	C'brg-S'mptn May 17
Apr. 20	San Francisco	Geo. Washington	May 18	P'mth-C'brg May 27
Apr. 28	San Francisco	Republic	May 28	P'mth-C'brg June 6
May 4	Seattle	Aquitania	May 31	C'brg-S'mptn June 6
May 10	San Francisco	Homeric	June 11	C'brg-S'mptn June 17
May 18	Seattle	Mauretania	June 15	P'mth-C'brg June 21
May 24	San Francisco	Majestic	June 25	C'brg-S'mptn July 1
June 1	Seattle	Berengaria	June 28	C'brg-S'mptn July 5
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	C'brg-S'mptn July 16
June 15	Seattle	Aquitania	July 13	C'brg-S'mptn July 19
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	C'brg-S'mptn July 29

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, April 5th, Midnight

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Apr. 20th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, May 4th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, May 18th

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ-PORT SAID-ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-GENOA-MARSEILLES.

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Apr. 12th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Apr. 26th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, May 10th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, May 24th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Apr. 8th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT POLK ... Apr. 12th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Apr. 12th, 8.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Apr. 15th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Apr. 26th, 8.00 a.m.

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I N D O - C H I N A

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 7th April, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 7th April, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 8th April, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"WAISHING"	Friday, 8th April, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Friday, 8th April, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 9th April, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 10th April, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 13th April, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 15th April, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Sunday, 17th April, at daylight
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 17th April, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 20th April, at 7 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver	Arrive
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 2	8
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 23	9
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 13	10
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4	11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 23	12
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	13
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	14
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 26	15

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki day after departure from Shanghai.)

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Vancouver to Toronto 83 hours 10 mins.
Vancouver to Montreal 83 1/2 hours.

THE MOUNTAINEER.

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
KOREA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 17th April, at 10 a.m.
SEIYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May, at Noon
BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th May

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 7th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April
MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 23rd May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April
LISBON MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th April
TOTOH MARU ... Saturday, 30th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Friday, 8th April
PENANG MARU ... Monday, 18th April

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 5th April
OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 8th April
HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 18th April

For further information, apply to—

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

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Regular Post-steamship service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
and
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North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 17th April
S.S. "SALABANGKA" ... 15th May

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "SALABANGKA" ... 5th April
S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 3rd May
S.S. "GEMMA" ... 30th May

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL AND THROUGH
CARGOES FAIR.
HEAVY COAL SHIPMENT.

The returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that over 50 per cent. of the general merchandise entered into the Colony was carried by British steamers.

The total amount of general cargo imported was 12,707 tons. Of these, 8,911 tons were discharged from four British vessels. The two best returns were shown by the s.s. *Arufura* (British) from Melbourne and Manila. She brought 4,235 tons. The Chinese vessel *Ta Chung*, from Jesselton accounted for 2,100 tons.

Coal.

Coal was discharged into the Colony from four steamers. The total entered was 15,823 tons. These were brought by the s.s. *Onega* (British), 4,700 tons; the s.s. *Tonier* (Norwegian), 3,275 tons; the s.s. *Totsei Maru* (Japanese), 1,500 tons; and the s.s. *Hwah N'u* (Chinese), 6,150 tons.

Rice.

A shipment of rice amounting to 3,570 tons was landed here from the s.s. *Joh Ludow Mowinkel* (Norwegian) from Saigon.

Through Cargoes.

Through freights were carried by six vessels out of the seventeen arrivals. The total manifested was 12,117 tons. The two best returns were 5,430 tons carried by the *Sumatra Maru*, from Nagoya and Moji, and the American vessel *Oakridge*, from Shanghai, 2,500 tons.

In addition to the above, there were also two shipments of coal amounting to 3,000 tons.

During the period under review, there were 17 arrivals and 14 departures. The nationalities were: British, 8 arrivals and 3 departures; American, 3 arrivals; Dutch, 1 arrival and 1 departure; Norwegian, 2 arrivals and 3 departures; Japanese, 2 arrivals and 4 departures; Chinese, 4 arrivals and 2 departures; French, 1 departure.

The following were the cargo carriers:

S.S. *Kalgan* (British) from Bangkok and Swatow, 1,664 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Onega* (British) from Shanghai and Hongkong, 4,700 tons coal for other ports.
S.S. *Ming Yang* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 395 tons general for Hong Kong and 450 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Tean* (British) from Haiphong and Hoibow, 1,727 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Arufura* (British) from Melbourne and Manila, 4,235 tons general for Hong Kong, and 395 tons for other ports.
S.S. *President Pierce* (American) from Manila, 491 tons general for Hong Kong, and 1,517 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Edmore* (American) from Vancouver and Amoy, 868 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,824 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Vulcanus* (Dutch) from Haiphong, 27 tons empty drums for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Joh. Ludow Mowinkel* (Norwegian) from Saigon, 3,570 tons rice for Hong Kong.
(Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

WHARF LABOURERS TOO BUSY AT KONGMOON.
\$20,000 SECURITY FOR RUNNING DOWN JUNKS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Too Busy!

The coolies at Kongmoon were too busy to work on Saturday, and, as a result, three steamers had to return to Hong Kong with the cargoes they had brought there to discharge.

The river steamers *Sun Nam Hoi*, *On Lee* and *Leung Kwong* were delayed in arriving at Kongmoon on Saturday by fog and a heavy squall, and when they got in at 3 p.m., they found that all workmen were holding a procession and were far too well occupied to handle cargo!

"President Pierce."

Arriving here yesterday morning from Manila, the s.s. *President Pierce* brought a large number of passengers. The disembarked here included: Mr. C. d'Assumpcao and Mrs. N. L. Currie, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Mitchell, Rev. Bro. Paul, Rev. Bro. Michael, Rev. G. W. Wells.

Steamer Runs Down Junk.

While on her way up to Canton on Thursday last, the s.s. *Charles Hardouin*, of the Canton Navigation Company, collided with two junks. One of the junks was loaded with rice and the other was empty.

The *Charles Hardouin* was not allowed to leave until she had paid \$20,000 as security to the owners of the junks. So far as can be ascertained there were no lives lost but both junks were sunk and the rice cargo lost.

A Stowaway.

A Chinese who managed to conceal himself in the coal bunker of the s.s. *Tilawa* when she was at Singapore, was discovered the day after the steamer left that port. On arrival here, the stowaway was handed to the Police and was brought before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Police Magistrate's court yesterday morning.

Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$75, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

(Continued on next column.)

Caught in a Squall.

A fishing boat was caught in a squall and capsized while sailing near Sausimun on Sunday morning. The three men on board, however, managed to save themselves by clinging onto the upturned boat. After drifting for a long time, they were picked up by another fishing boat and taken to Aberdeen.

Vessels in Port.

There were 74 vessels in the harbour yesterday of which 33 were British, 3 American, 14 Norwegian, 3 Japanese, 17 Chinese, 3 Dutch and 2 Portuguese.

Late Arrival.

Arriving here yesterday about 9 a.m., the M.V. *Cremes*, from Belawan, Deli, and Singapore, brought 1,131 deck passengers and 1,100 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong. The vessel also carried 146 tons general goods for ports beyond the Colony.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested on the steamers arriving here yesterday were as follows:—2,000 tins kerosene by the s.s. *Tean* from Haiphong and Hoibow; 1 case sulphuric acid and 1 case benzene by the s.s. *Edmore*, from Vancouver and Amoy, and 15 tons carbide, 50 tons safety matches, 13 tons hydrochloric acid by the s.s. *Sumatra Maru*, from Nagoya and Moji.

Chinese Passengers' Traffic.

Another "off day" was registered yesterday there being only 362 Chinese deck passengers entering into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Shipping Movements.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Wooning on April 4th and left the same day. She is due at Kobe on April 6th.

The s.s. *Hessen*, of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, left Singapore for Hong Kong on Monday and is expected to arrive here on the 10th inst. She will leave this port on the following day for Shanghai and Japan.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR APRIL, 1927

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 5th.....	5.13 a.m.	6.39 p.m.
6th.....	5.12 "	6.40 "
7th.....	5.12 "	6.41 "
8th.....	5.11 "	6.41 "
9th.....	5.10 "	6.41 "
10th.....	5.09 "	6.41 "
11th.....	5.08 "	6.42 "
12th.....	5.07 "	6.42 "
13th.....	5.06 "	6.42 "
14th.....	5.05 "	6.43 "
15th.....	5.04 "	6.43 "
16th.....	5.03 "	6.43 "
17th.....	5.02 "	6.44 "
18th.....	5.02 "	6.44 "
19th.....	5.01 "	6.45 "
20th.....	5.00 "	6.45 "
21st.....	4.59 "	6.45 "
22nd.....	4.58 "	6.46 "
23rd.....	4.57 "	6.46 "
24th.....	4.56 "	6.47 "
25th.....	4.55 "	6.47 "
26th.....	4.54 "	6.47 "

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 5th May.

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIES LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd May.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Quinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Medagasc.

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P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KRYBER"	9,114	11th April, 4 p.m.	Mar'les, L'don, Dunkirk, Antwerp, S'ham, & Hull
"DEVANHA"	9,155	18th April	Mar'les, London, Antwerp & Hull
"ALIPORA"	9,274	25th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"DELTA"	9,307	25th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"MALWA"	10,950	30th April	Mar'elles and London
"LABORE"	9,252	10th May	Mar'elles, London & Antwerp
"NELLORE"	9,853	11th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, B'bay, and Kerachi
"KHIVA"	9,138	14th May	Mar'elles, London and Antwerp
"JEYPORE"	9,318	20th May	Mar'elles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,023	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"MOBEA"	10,198	25th May	Mar'elles and London
"KASHMIR"	9,906	11th June	Mar'elles and London
"KANTUA"	10,902	25th June	Mar'elles, London and Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th July	Mar'elles, London and Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	1,120	23rd July	Mar'elles, London and Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,906	6th Aug.	Mar'elles, London and Antwerp
"RAWALPINDI"	16,519	20th Aug.	Mar'elles and London
"KARMA"	9,123	3rd Sept.	Mar'elles, London, & Antwerp

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"JANUS"	4,824	17th April	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,300	25th April	do.
"TALMA"	10,300	28th April	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th April	Manila, Sandakan, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	3rd June	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,300	6th April, 8 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka
"JEYPORE"	7,448	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"NELLORE"	9,853	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHIVA"	9,138	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"NYANZA"	7,023	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MOBEA"	10,198	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TANDA"	6,956	3rd May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
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